

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

VOLUME XXIX

NOVEMBER, 1939

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

Sheep Affairs at Washington

Facts and Queer Quirks In Lamb Consumption

Another View of Coyote Control

\$4.00

5.00

4.50

3.00

2.00

5.00

2.50

Utah

SHEEP RECEIPTS

...at...

DENVER

FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1939 TOTAL

2,550,889 Head

The value of these Sheep was approximately \$17,000,000.00

The establishment and development of the Denver Market has resulted in substantially higher net returns to Growers of the West on both market and country sales.

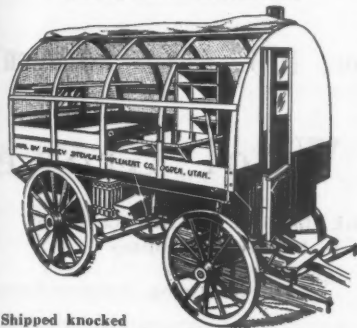
For example, based upon average net returns at Denver, Growers would have received approximately 50 cents per head less, or over \$1,000,000 less on the above Sheep had the Denver Market not been established.

Every Grower has a vital interest in the market for his product. Commodities lacking a good market are usually not profitable to produce.

For this reason Growers actually have a more vital interest in the maintenance of the Denver Market than the stockholders of that property. It will become stronger as increased receipts are received and more competition centered there.

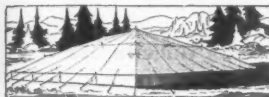


**STORM TIGHT
HOME COMFORT CAMP
FOR TRAILER, TRUCK OR WAGON**
High front corners clear brush and rocks.
Wire fly screens in both ends.

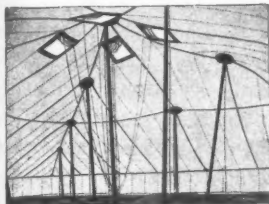


Shipped knocked
down—easy to set up. Built By
Sidney Stevens Implement Co.
Ogden, Utah

"RED SEAL" SHEEP TENT



One of these
wonderful por-
table canvas
sheds will cost
less than FIVE
CENTS per
head per sea-
son.



No.	Size	Cap'y.
A	71x71	1,000
1	58x58	600
2	42x42	300
3	29x29	200

Write for
Prices.

**THE SCHAEFER TENT & AWNING
COMPANY**
DENVER, COLORADO

**ATTENTION
FARMERS - SHEEPMEN
TRAPPERS**

Ship or Consign Your

**PELTS - HIDES - RAW FURS
and WOOL to the**

**Idaho Falls Animal
Products Co.**

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

We always pay highest
market prices

Phone 409.

Stockyards



Ever try to figure who uses the crops you raise?

MAYBE that question looks
easy. Most farmers haul their
crops to town—sell them and get the
money.

But the fellow you deal with in town
is a long way from being the final
user.

Grain has to go to mill—cotton has
to be made into cloth—livestock has
to go through the packing house—
before they're ready for the final
user.

And did you know that the biggest
single milling center is hundreds of
miles from the wheat belt—in Buf-
falo, N. Y.? Did you know that a
dozen cities mill *two-thirds* of all the
grain milled in the United States?

Did you know that the biggest single
cotton spinning center is in New
England, in Bristol County, Mass.?

You probably knew that Chicago
was the biggest packing center—but
did you know that New York comes
second — and that more than half
of all meat is packed in ten large
city areas?

Did you know that most fresh fruits
and vegetables from the Pacific
Coast, the Southwest and the South-
east must travel 1,000 to 3,000 miles
to find their consumers?

When you look at such figures as
these you can see that the farm-to-
market road is a long, long trail that
doesn't end at the local railroad
town.

But this is not the end of the story.
After grain or cotton or meat or
dozens of other farm products are
processed—their final market is the
whole United States.

And most of these products travel to
market—their real market—*by rail*.

That's why you, as a farmer, have an
interest in this *rail* part of your farm-
to-market road—in seeing that it gets
equal treatment with other forms of
transportation and a fair chance to
do for you the work which it alone
can do.

A FAIR FIELD.
NO GOVERNMENT FAVOR-
IN TRANSPORTATION

**ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS**
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Please mention THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER when writing to advertisers.

Officers of the National Wool Growers Association

President

R. C. Rich.....Burley, Idaho

Honorary President

F. A. Ellenwood.....Red Bluff, Calif.

Vice Presidents

Sylvan J. Pauly.....Deer Lodge, Mont.

C. B. Wardlaw.....Del Rio, Texas

T. J. Drumheller.....Walla Walla, Wash.

Secretary

F. R. Marshall.....Salt Lake City, Utah

Executive Committee

Dan. W. Campbell.....Phoenix, Arizona
Marshall Bond.....Westhaven, California
G. N. Winder.....Craig, Colorado
Merle L. Drake.....Challis, Idaho
W. G. Gilbert.....Dillon, Montana
Floyd W. Lee.....San Mateo, New Mexico
Leo Hahn.....Antelope, Oregon
G. W. Cunningham.....Ft. Stockton, Texas
W. D. Candland.....Mt. Pleasant, Utah
A. E. Lawson.....Yakima, Washington
J. B. Wilson.....McKinley, Wyoming

Organizations Affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association

ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Phoenix

Lou Charlebois.....President

Jerrle W. Lee.....Secretary

CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

595 Mission St., San Francisco

Marshall Bond.....President

W. P. Wing.....Secretary

COLORADO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Fruita

M. E. Noonan.....President

W. C. Osborn.....Secretary

IDAHO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Boise

Merle L. Drake.....President

M. C. Clear.....Secretary

MONTANA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Helena

W. G. Gilbert.....President

Paul Etchepare.....Secretary

NEVADA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Gazette Building, Reno

Gordon Griswold.....President

Jerry Sheehan.....Secretary

NEW MEXICO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Albuquerque

Floyd W. Lee.....President

Miss Isabel Benson.....Secretary

OREGON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Pendleton

Leo Hahn.....President

W. A. Holt.....Secretary

TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS ASSN.

Del Rio

C. B. Wardlaw.....President

G. W. Cunningham.....Secretary

UTAH WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Salt Lake City

Don Clyde.....President

James A. Hooper.....Secretary

WASHINGTON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Yakima

T. J. Drumheller.....President

A. E. Lawson.....Secretary

WESTERN SOUTH DAKOTA SHEEP GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Belle Fourche

Walter Cunningham.....President

Carl Scheidegger.....Secretary

WYOMING WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

McKinley

John A. Reed.....President

J. B. Wilson.....Secretary

CONTENTS

VOLUME XXIX

November, 1939

NUMBER 11

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly at 509 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah
by the National Wool Growers Association Company

F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

	Page
Sheep Affairs at Washington.....	5
Around the Range Country.....	9
National Wool Marketing Corporation News Bulletin.....	22
The Lamb Markets.....	27
Big Gates on Little Hinges.....	32
With the Women's Auxiliaries.....	36

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Freight Rates on Feeders.....	7
1940 Range Conservation Program.....	8
Government Lamb Forecast.....	12
Another View of Coyote Control.....	13
Facts and Queer Quirks in Lamb Consumption.....	15
Prevention of Death Losses from Pingue.....	18
The British Government Wool Prices.....	24
Portland Wool Notes.....	25
Pacific Co-op's Wool Show.....	25
Sheep Awards at the Pacific International.....	26

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Sheep Affairs at Washington

THIS page is being written just after my return from Washington, D. C., and relates chiefly to matters affecting sheepmen which were the subject of hearings and negotiations between October 11 and 31.

It is the general comment of those in Washington that during October there was a great decline in the feeling, especially in government circles, that the United States was likely to be involved soon in war and should be making preparations for combat. It may have been the prolonged debate on the neutrality bill in the Senate that gave time for sober second thought, or it may be that the near-hysteria of enterprising government officials has spent itself. Anyway, there is greater probability of this country's remaining out of war. Just how the repeal of the embargo on munitions and implements of war, and the cash and carry plan, will operate remains to be seen.

Argentine Trade Agreement

Hearings on the Argentine Trade Agreement before the Committee for Reciprocity Information were in progress from October 16 to 19. A total of 83 witnesses were heard, and of these, all but five or six expressed forceful opposition to the reduction of duties on 18 agricultural products which had been listed. As usual, there was no information as to the duties which Argentina was prepared to make concessions upon in return for freer entrance into American markets. The following United States Senators appeared before the committee to express opposition to the proposed Argentine agreement in particular, and in general to the plan of making trade agreements without consulting Congress: Adams and Johnson (Colorado), Capper (Kansas), McCarran (Nevada), Hatch (New Mexico), Frazier (North Dakota), Taft (Ohio), Holman (Oregon), Gurney (South Dakota), Connally (Texas), Byrd (Virginia), O'Mahoney (Wyoming). Among the western Congressmen who appeared were: Murdock (Arizona), Dworshak and White (Idaho), O'Connor (Montana), Coffee (Nebraska), Dempsey (New Mexico), Mott and Pierce (Oregon), Gossett and Kleberg (Texas), Magnusson (Washington), Horton (Wyoming).

Many of the witnesses from the Congress simply stated that if the Argentine Trade Agreement should become effective along the lines announced, Congress certainly would not extend the effectiveness of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act beyond its expiration date, which is June 12, 1940.

Opposition to the reduction of duty on 44's wools and lower grades was expressed by the National Secretary, C. J. Fawcett, G. W. Cunningham and J. B. Wilson. Numerous Senators and Congressmen also included wool among the articles upon which duty should not be reduced.

On the day following the close of the hearings on the Argentine matter, announcement was made of hearings to

be held on December 5 in connection with a proposed trade agreement with Uruguay. Apparently there has been some hitch in the proceeding with Uruguay. That country will, of course, receive full benefit of any reductions which the United States should make on products of the Argentine, and just why they should enter into formal negotiations involving concessions in duties on goods entering Uruguay is not clear. Possibly some pressure had to be exerted from the United States. The Uruguay list is shorter than that published for Argentina, but includes vegetable oils, tallow, oleo stearin, canned beef, flaxseed, wools coarser than 44's, cattle hides and skins, etc.

On October 30 announcement was made in the New York Times that Secretary Hull was now ready to test in the courts the status of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Governor Vanderbilt of Rhode Island had corresponded with the Department of State for some time, and apparently was finally able to get an agreement to a friendly suit in the courts for the purpose of considering the constitutionality of the Trade Agreements Act first enacted in 1934. The Rhode Island Governor based his claim as a litigant mainly on the injury to lace mills in his state as a result of the lowering of duties on laces imported from France and Belgium.

War Wool Conference

As commented upon on page 5 of the October Wool Grower, there had been some stir in government departments during September in connection with wool supplies and prices. Early after the outbreak of the war, the President appointed a Committee on Commercial Policy. So far as we have been able to learn, wool is the only commodity actually taken up by a subcommittee. Several sessions of the subcommittee on wool were held during September, and seemed to revolve around the idea of need for quick action by the United States Government in persuading Great Britain to release Australian wools for American mills. A conference was set to be held on October 16 under the auspices of the Department of Commerce. The official announcement, which was not published, was to the effect that while wool manufacturers and dealers would be invited, representatives of the growers were not expected. Messrs. Wilson and Cunningham were in Washington when this news leaked out, and immediately arranged for our appearance at the Department of Commerce on October 16.

Representatives of the Departments of Commerce, State, Agriculture and the Tariff Commission were present; also, seven or eight representatives of prominent wool manufacturers, and the President of the Boston Wool Trade Association. The discussion related largely to statistics of supply and probable demand. It became clear that there was no immediate difficulty in sight for American mills.

The best opinion seemed to be that the present war would probably not mean wastage of woolen materials to the same extent as was true in the last war. Although some of the government representatives seemed anxious to proceed to negotiate with Great Britain for a large volume of wool to be dealt out to American mills under government direction, there was no response from the manufacturers along that line. Apparently the whole matter is dead, at least for the present.

Senate Committee Hearings

The United States Senate special committee appointed in 1935 to investigate wool marketing resumed hearings on October 23. Reports of the committee's investigators, Haskell and DeMott, were presented in public hearings which were concluded on June 2, 1938. At that time, attorneys and witnesses for a number of Boston wool concerns were presented in an attempt to discredit the reported findings of the investigators.

The resumed hearings occupied three days. The time was largely occupied by Messrs. Haskell and DeMott in presenting their findings, which related in part to the employment, by wool concerns, of bankers and officers of live-stock loan companies. The most serious part of the investigators' report was that showing that several wool dealer concerns mingled their own wools along with consignments in grading out for sales to mills. The actual shrinkage and other value factors of the wools concerned could not be clearly shown owing to failure of the investigators to find the necessary records. It was charged, however, that such a practice offered opportunity for great abuses through the use of inferior stock wools for commingling and consequent failure to return consignors the true value of their wool at the time sold.

Another very serious condition revealed by the investigators was the unfair practice of commingling consigned wools having a wide variation in shrinkage, and paying for all of it at a uniform flat price. In the case of one house, it was shown that wools of the same grade from different clips, and varying by as much as 12 per cent in shrinkage, were sold as one lot, and payment made at the same price.

Near the close of the hearings, Mr. Haskell, at the direction of the committee, submitted his recommendations for remedying the practices complained of. His report suggested legislation to provide government regulation along these lines:

1. The licensing not only of dealers, but of brokers and manufacturers who purchase wool from growers.
2. An appraisal service operated on a fee basis by an unbiased agency, such as the Department of Agriculture, so growers might learn the grade, classification, length of fiber and estimate of shrinkage.
3. Uniform records to be kept by consignees.
4. Compulsory reporting of sales.

5. Official standards, including a classification for original bag wool. (This implies a revision of the present official standards, after consultation with manufacturers and dealers.)

6. Consignees to be required to report to grower-consignors accounts of sales.

7. Separation of the handling of consignments from speculative purchases.

Government Reorganization

Since war conditions took the spotlight off domestic affairs and policies, Washington has heard little further talk regarding what the President may have in mind to do under the powers granted him by the reorganization law passed last February. It will be recalled that in his second reorganization plan submitted to Congress on May 9, the President included some discussion of the uses of public lands, and concluded by saying, "I hope to offer a reorganization plan on this early in the next session."

Some uneasiness developed in western districts through the continued activity of employees of the Department of the Interior in the attempt to develop sentiment favoring the transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior. It later became known that Secretary Ickes had offered the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior to F. A. Silcox, chief of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. Still later, President Roosevelt conferred with Mr. Silcox regarding his transfer to the Interior Department. This effort has been construed in some quarters as evidence of the President's desire to prepare the way for the transfer of the Forest Service. Mr. Silcox's refusal to become interested in working in the Department of the Interior may have been based upon his conviction that proper conservation of timber, water and grazing should be continued in the Department of Agriculture.

It appears that the whole discussion and agitation may be founded on error. Since March 21, nothing has been heard to in any way change the situation in respect to the administration of the forest resources. On that date the President wrote as follows to Senator Pittman:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

March 21, 1939

Dear Key:

In regard to the Forestry Bureau, I have no hesitation in telling you that I have no thought of transferring them to the Interior Department.

I am meeting with a good deal of success in getting the public lands and forestry people to work together in such a way as to prevent duplication of work and render better service to the cattlemen. I think that working along this line for some time to come will produce results without any drastic change in organization.

Always sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable Key Pittman
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Freight Rates on Feeders

ONE year ago the Interstate Commerce Commission held a series of hearings upon proposals of the railroads to cancel the present rates on feeder livestock. These are now 85 per cent of the rates charged for fat animals being shipped for immediate slaughter.

The railroads propose to collect the full rate on all livestock that now moves under the 85 per cent rate, and to refund 15 per cent when claims are filed and show that the same stock, after being fattened, was shipped by rail to the final market point. The unfairness and impracticability of such an arrangement were repeatedly pointed out in the hearings and have been referred to in previous issues of the Wool Grower.

In our October issue (page 9) we quoted a part of the Examiners' report to show that while they, the Examiners, were convinced that a single livestock rate, intermediate between existing fat and feeder rates, was the proper solution, under red tape procedure that plan could not be put forward now. They recommend that the railroad's proposal be put into effect as an experiment. To avoid or cure such an experimental step, it would be necessary for livestock interests to file a new complaint, attacking the general level of livestock rates under the experimental plan, and to follow through in opposition to the railroads and numerous stockyard companies by employing counsel, presenting witnesses in a series of hearings, writing briefs, filing exceptions and taking part in oral argument before the Commission.

If that is the best the Interstate Commerce Commission can do under present law, it is incumbent upon that body to prepare legal changes to permit them to deal more directly and fairly with rate matters, and not subject shippers to trial of a plan that already is known to be unfair and impracticable.

Exceptions to statements in the Examiners' report to the Commission were filed on October 11 by Charles E. Blaine, traffic counsel for the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Live Stock Association. The utilities and railroad

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Conventions

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association: Ft. Worth, December 8-9, 1939

Idaho Wool Growers Association: Boise, January 4-6, 1940

Oregon Wool Growers Association: Burns, January 8-9, 1940

Washington Wool Growers Association: Yakima, January 11-12, 1940

American National Live Stock Association: Denver, January 11-13, 1940

Montana Wool Growers Association: Helena, January 15-17, 1940

Utah Wool Growers Association: Salt Lake City, January 18-20, 1940

National Wool Growers Association: Casper, Wyoming, January 23-25, 1940

Breed Association Meetings

American Southdown Breeders Association: Lipton Room, Stock Yard Inn, Chicago, December 4, at 6:30 P.M.

American Shropshire Registry Association: Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 5, at 7:30 P.M.

American Hampshire Sheep Association: Live Stock Records Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 6, at 2 P.M.

Shows

International Live Stock Exposition: Chicago, December 2-9, 1939

Ogden Live Stock Show: Ogden, Utah, January 5-11, 1940

National Western Live Stock Show: Denver, January 13-20, 1940

commissions of Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming joined in the same exceptions. Final argument at Washington is to be held this month.

Mr. Blaine's brief cited and discussed 33 different exceptions to statements in the Examiners' report. In regard to the Examiners' recommendation that the railroads' proposal should be approved as an experiment, the brief said in part:

The Examiners, in lines 3 to 7, inclusive, sheet 89, state, in substance, that the dual basis of rates in the Western and Southern Districts has caused friction between shippers and carriers, also presents policing problems and other difficulties.

However, the Examiners, in lines 7 to 10, inclusive, sheet 89, immediately concede that respondents' proposal, if adopted, will not wholly cure the alleged friction between shippers and carriers or the policing problems or other difficulties. In this respect we submit, first, that there has been no friction during the past 52 years between the shippers and the carriers compared to what there will be if shippers are compelled to file and prosecute claims on each shipment of stockers and feeders as provided in respondents' proposal; second, according to the record, as we understand it, the policing problems and other difficulties referred to by the Examiners will not be lessened in the

least. In fact, they will be materially increased if the 10 western markets are correct in their assertion that respondents' proposal will increase the flow of livestock through their markets.

Moreover, respondents' Exhibit R-288 sets forth a list of 664 points, and respondents testified that it was not full and complete, at which records of livestock handled must be maintained so that the carriers may determine the disposition made of such livestock. Thus, it is clear from the record that new and additional policing problems will be incurred by respondents under their proposal, in addition to all of which they must investigate claims, if any, filed by the shippers.

Consequently, as stated by the Commission in *Rules and Affidavit Form*, 144 I.C.C. 567, at page 569:

"An additional financial burden would be imposed upon the livestock industry for which no sufficient reason is here presented."

There the Commission found that the suspended schedule concerned had not been justified and required its cancellation, and discontinued the proceeding. We submit that the Commission should do likewise in the instant proceedings.

On sheet 89, the Examiners state, in substance, that respondents have long sought to obtain a single rate basis, and several of their witnesses expressed the view that only by the adoption thereof will the difficulties, problems, and frictions be entirely removed. With respect thereto, the Examiners state:

"A single rate system at a level intermediate between the two present rate levels and designed to produce in the aggregate, as the present dual rate system was designed to produce, revenues under which livestock will bear its fair share of the transportation burden, would involve moderate increases in the rates on stocker and feeder animals and moderate reductions in the rate on fat animals, and would effect equality of treatment as between the two branches of the industry. *It is also quite probable that it would mean no greater increased revenues in the aggregate on the total volume of stocker and feeder traffic than will the proposals herein approved, under which refund to the lower rate basis will never be made on many shipments.* However, the determination of the desirability of such a rate basis is beyond the issues of this proceeding as reopened." (Italics ours.)

From the foregoing it is clear that the Examiners realize, as contended by protestants, that respondents' proposal will result in substantial increases in the rates on stockers and feeders and thus impose further burden on the livestock industry. However, because the issues of the proceeding as reopened prohibit the Commission, as the Examiners view it, from taking the proper steps to protect the industry, the Examiners have apparently approved respondents' pro-

posal as a mere expediency. Moreover, it is apparent the Examiners themselves realize the inadequacy thereof, as they frankly state, in substance, that, in their opinion, it will not work. The Examiners, on sheet 88, state, in substance, that it is doubtful if the proposal will be as fully satisfactory as respondents anticipated, either to themselves or to the shippers. Every added burden on the livestock industry has its effect in encouraging an increase in the volume of livestock transported by trucks. The reshipping of livestock by rail is often prevented by inadequate rail service. Yet, in the face of this, the Examiners, *ibid.*, further state:

"In our opinion, respondents should be permitted to apply these rules, experimentally at least, and observe their effect."

The livestock industry has long been forced to rely upon the Commission for protection. It has no big stick. While in the aggregate it produces a large volume of traffic, it is widely disseminated throughout the Western District and in many hands. The Commission having prescribed the maximum reasonable and otherwise lawful rates now in effect on a voluminous record, we submit that the Commission should not now throw the industry to the lions to enable respondents to experiment therewith. Consequently, we respectfully but urgently request that the Commission reject the Examiners' report and dismiss the proceedings. Opportunity for oral argument is requested.

1940 Range Conservation Program

THE 1940 Range Conservation Program, similar in most respects to the 1939 program, was approved by Secretary Wallace on September 30.

As in the last four years, the 1940 program encourages the establishment and improvement of permanent cover on range land by providing for each ranch a range-building allowance to be earned by carrying out range-building practices. Other provisions are included to increase the effectiveness of the practices and to insure against adoption of practices contrary to the program objectives.

To simplify administration, provision has been made that the Range Program and the Agricultural Conservation Program may be combined in any state or area upon recommendations of the State AAA committee and the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Heretofore, the two programs have been administered separately.

The 1940 program will provide greater emphasis on the carrying out of supplemental range practices in connection with deferred grazing. In the deferred grazing part of the program, ranchers earn payments for keeping livestock off range land until the native grass can mature and reseed the land. To earn this payment in 1940 the carrying out of designated additional practices improving the range will be a condition for earning the payment. The need for these supplemental practices varies widely from area to area and even from ranch to ranch and in 1940 the amount of the payment that can be earned and the amount of supplemental practices which will be required will vary considerably between areas. The maximum proportion of the range-building allowance computed on the acreage of range land that can be earned in any area by deferred grazing and the supplemental practices is 75 per cent. In areas where a smaller amount of supplemental practices is required a smaller proportion of the allowance will be available for the deferred grazing practice. In 1939 the maximum proportion of the payment that could be earned in this way was 60 per cent.

The basis of payment for contour listing, furrowing, or subsoiling has been changed from 50 cents an acre to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 linear feet. This change was made to make the rate more nearly in proportion to the cost of the practice, where the amount of furrowing, etc., differs because of type of land.

The 1939 program included practices of conserving range land by eliminating destructive plants in certain areas. These provisions have been expanded to include the destruction of heavy sagebrush infestations and St. Johns wort, and to provide for noxious plant destruction by mowing. All of these practices are subject to specific approval by local AAA committees.

In the past, the range-building allowance has been computed on the size of the ranching unit and its grazing capacity. The 1940 program provides for a minimum range-building allowance equivalent to 10 cents an acre, up to 640 acres, to encourage improvement of small ranches.

In Memoriam

J. H. PATRICK

THE National Ram Sale has lost one of its oldest and leading consignors: Joseph H. Patrick of Ilderton, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Patrick died very suddenly of a heart ailment at his home on October 24. He was in his 77th year.

For more than 40 years, Mr. Patrick was a prominent figure in the sheep industry of the Province of Ontario, and for almost the same length of time he was known by western sheepmen as the importer and breeder of high-class Lincolns and Suffolks, several of his Suffolk entries having topped the National Ram Sale.

Thomas L. Patrick, also a Suffolk breeder of high repute, is a son of Mr. Patrick. Mrs. Patrick and two daughters also survive.

ERNEST P. SPAETH

ERNEST P. SPAETH, 64, prominent Wyoming stockman, died November 6, in Seattle, Washington, after a long illness. Mr. Spaeth went to the coast early in July, hoping to be benefited by the change in climate.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on November 4, 1875, Mr. Spaeth came west in early life and settled near Gillette, Wyoming. He was prominent in all affairs pertaining to the livestock industry and had served as a member and as president of the Wyoming State Livestock and Sanitary Board.

Mr. Spaeth is survived by two sisters and two brothers, residing in the East.

STEARNS B. HATCH

S. B. HATCH, president of the Desert Live Stock Company and Hatch Bros. Stock Company, Woods Cross, Utah, died at his home on October 10, at the age of 85. He had been in ill health for some time.

In addition to organizing and conducting the affairs of the two large sheep concerns, Mr. Hatch had taken an active part in many other business enterprises, and in the civic and religious life of the community in which he spent his entire life.

He leaves three sons and six daughters.

Around the Range Country

The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of October.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

The prolonged drought over the south and east portions was terminated by good rains during the first week in October, but they came rather late for much good. Warm, dry weather again prevailed through the second and third weeks, the last week being marked by colder, frosty weather, with some helpful precipitation in the south and central sections. The country has been too dry for best vegetation growth or fall seeding. Ranges are mostly poor to fair, except in a few northern counties; and forage crops are short. Livestock conditions are mostly pretty good, but heavy feeding has been necessary and heavy shipments continue.

MONTANA

The first and last weeks were rather cold, but the middle of the month was mild and pleasant. Rain or snow occurred during the first week, and a little during the last week; but there was not enough to make good plowing conditions. Grains and pasturage have had insufficient moisture over eastern counties generally. However, there has been enough range forage to maintain livestock in good shape as a general rule.

Fishtail

(Stillwater County)

With the exception of a water shortage, the fall range is good at this time (October 14); compared with previous years, it is about average.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$8 a head and crossbreds are priced at \$8.50. More ewe lambs are being kept by sheepmen this fall than a year ago, but 8 cents is the figure named in transactions on crossbred (whitefaced) ewe lambs and also on fine-wools. Mixed ewe and wether feeder lambs are going at $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents and for wether feeders alone from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ is being paid.

I think about 80 per cent of the sheep outfits in this vicinity will show a profit for this year.

Coyotes are not bad here.

Webster Keller

IDAHO

Some cold weather occurred early in the month, but thereafter the weather was generally mild and pleasant. Light to moderate precipitation occurred during the first week, but thereafter there was little moisture in the way of rain or snow, until the last week when some beneficial precipitation occurred locally. Snow fell in the higher areas. Fall pasturage has been improved, and livestock coming from winter ranges generally, are now in good flesh.

Blackfoot

(Bingham County)

Nineteen thirty-nine has been a dry year with us. We had some rain about the middle of September, but it was too late to start the grass and most flocks are down in the valley (October 27) in fields, which are high cost feed. And the winter ranges are poor. Feed on the desert west of the Snake River is too dry and very few will go out there, but will probably winter on private land here.

Prices on lambs contracted here are as follows: \$6.75 to \$7 per hundred for wether feeders; \$7 to \$7.25 for crossbred, whitefaced ewe lambs, and \$7 for mixed ewes and wethers. Very few operators have been using whitefaced rams and so ewe lambs of that type are very scarce. I have heard of some deals in crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes at \$8 a head.

Coyotes are getting more numerous each year; it doesn't seem as if many are killed for the money spent.

Not more than 20 per cent of the sheepmen will record a profit on 1939 operations; most of them worked at a loss. Some will not be able to hold on much longer without making a better showing on their indebtedness.

C. C. Sjostrom

WASHINGTON

Light to moderate rains occurred regularly through the month, with some snow at the greater elevations. Temperatures have been about normal most of the time, with some frosty nights, though with considerable growing weather. Pasturage has improved during the month, and livestock are now generally in good condition. Many sheep are being pastured in farm fields, most of them having already left the summer range country.

Othello

(Adams County)

It is very dry (October 26), much drier than in other years at this season. There is nothing but dry feed on the fall range and sheep will not move to winter ranges until later, as the feed there is rather poor.

Most of the lambs raised here are shipped to Chicago or St. Paul, as fat lambs, and breeding stock for replacements is purchased elsewhere. Crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are selling from \$8 to \$9 a head. The number of breeding ewes is about the same as it was a year ago.

I think a majority of the outfits are making a little money this year.

Government trappers are apparently getting results from their work on the range against coyotes. Of course, the state also pays a bounty on them, which helps greatly.

A. O. Hampton

Ritzville (Adams County)

The fall and winter ranges are dry, as we had no rain for such a long time. However, the supply of cured winter feed is good in this territory.

Most of the lambs from this district are shipped direct to eastern markets. Sheepmen are keeping about the same number of ewe lambs for replacements and are paying from \$7 to \$8 for fine-wooled yearling ewes and from \$8 to \$9 for crossbreds (whitefaced).

The Forest Service has reduced somewhat the number of sheep allowed on the national forests, but otherwise breeding ewe numbers remain about the same as in other years.

There are not enough trappers working here and coyotes seem to be having things pretty much their own way. I do not know whether or not there would be support though for a uniform bounty law; in any event, there is no movement toward such legislation now.

The majority of the outfits will show a fair profit on this year's operations.
Sebastian Etulain

OREGON

The first week was rainy, with some heavy rains in the west, but lighter rains and snows in the east; then later in the month, additional fairly generous rains and snows occurred, which were beneficial to most of the range country, though too late for much growth. A great deal of frosty weather has already occurred. The range is thus only fairly good, and much pasturage is short. Livestock as a rule are in fairly good shape.

Plush (Lake County)

Nearly all the sheep are in pastures at this time (October 1), due to the

drought and the poor condition of the fall range.

The going price on whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes is \$7.75 a head. In Taylor grazing districts No. 1 and 2, the number of sheep has been reduced about 50 per cent from what it was in 1934.

For most of the sheepmen of this locality, I believe 1939 has been a fairly profitable year.

Coyotes have been plentiful in the valleys for the past month, but are not harming livestock.

Lynch & Lynch

CALIFORNIA

Subnormal temperatures occurred briefly during the first and last weeks of the month, but most of the time the weather was abnormally warm. A little rain occurred during the fore part of the month, and scattered showers toward the close, but as a rule the weather was dry. Most range areas have not had enough moisture, but forage has been ample to maintain livestock in fairly good shape in general.

Covelo (Mendocino County)

Weather and feed conditions for fall and winter are very bad in this vicinity (October 28) and were not too good during the summer. All the stock from the summer ranges have to be finished on valley feed, as up to the present we have not had sufficient rain to start new feed and unless rain comes right away it will be too cold for feed to grow and most of the range stock will have to have extra feed to carry them through the winter.

Nearly all of our feeder lambs were disposed of early in the season at prices below present levels. Yearling ewes are worth around \$8 a head.

I think most of the sheep outfits will show a profit this year, but unless the coyote is handled differently from the present system, it is going to be tough on the sheep rancher. The Biological Survey seems to depend more on trapping and very little on poisoning and coyotes are increasing rapidly.

G. F. Johnson

NEVADA

The first week was rather cold, but the rest of the month was mild and pleasant. Comparatively heavy precipitation occurred during the first week or ten days, but thereafter precipitation was negligible, excepting only a little in the last week. Cattle are now mostly on home pasturage doing well, and sheep are moving toward winter ranges, mostly in pretty good condition. Snow came to the mountains, forcing livestock to lower levels early in the month. Most beef cattle have been marketed.

UTAH

Temperatures have averaged somewhat above normal, with no especially cold spells. Rainy weather early in the month over most of the state brought snow to mountain areas, forcing livestock to lower levels, but fine, mild, dry weather thereafter permitted animals to remain in the lower areas or foothills until later in the month, when they entered farm pastures in considerable numbers. Forage is generally good, especially in the fields, but winter feed is only fair as a rule. Livestock have done very well, and are mostly fairly good.

Tooele (Tooele County)

There has been about an inch and a half of rain since October 1, which, with warm weather and no frost to date (November 1), has considerably improved range conditions. Although there is less dry feed, due to the very dry spring and summer, the new green grass raises the feed outlook to about normal with other years. The winter range feed outlook is only fair, as most of the public domain in this locality is considerably overstocked; the privately owned lands are in fair to good condition.

Nearly all our lambs were sold earlier, but recent contract figures were \$7 to \$7.50 per hundred for wether feeder lambs and \$7 to \$8.50 per hundred for mixed ewes and wethers. For ewe lambs, prices have run from \$5.50 to

\$6 a head, the latter figure being paid for whitefaced crossbreds. The number of ewe lambs to be kept for breeding is about normal. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have been sold at \$8 to \$10 a head; no fine-wools are available.

The actual reduction since 1934 in the number of sheep grazed on Taylor districts now is very small, as there have been some increases allowed that appear to offset any cuts.

If an outfit was fortunate enough to have both wool and lambs to sell after the war started, there will be some profit in its operations for the year; otherwise, the profit margin, if any, will be very small.

Coyotes are increasing and becoming more troublesome all of the time. I would favor a high state, or preferably a national bounty, as the present programs do not appear to be able to keep up with the natural increase in coyotes in many places.

Peter Clegg

Moroni

(Sanpete County)

The fall record here is one of fair weather but poor feed conditions everywhere and little prospect for good winter range. Very few of the operators will have anything in the way of profit to show for their year's work and there have been some foreclosures during the season.

Losses from coyotes have been relatively heavy this year and legislation to set up uniform bounty laws, in addition to the present work of the Biological Survey, would be highly favored by all the sheepmen of this section.

Yearling ewes, both fine-wools and crossbreds, have sold recently at \$8 a head, and ewe lambs at \$7.50 per hundred. Wether feeder lambs have been taken at \$6.65 per hundred and mixed lots of ewes and wethers at \$7. About the usual number of ewe lambs are being kept for breeding.

I cannot make a general statement about the reductions in sheep numbers since the setting up of the Taylor grazing districts in 1934, but in my case the cut amounts to about 35 per cent.

Joseph Christensen

COLORADO

The first week was rather cold for the season, but the rest of the month was abnormally warm, more especially the third week. A little rain occurred west of the Divide early in the month and during the last week scattered precipitation occurred over the entire state, but precipitation totals were generally below normal. On account of the drought, ranges have continued rather poor. Livestock remain in good shape in western counties, but are only fair or poor in eastern areas.

Kit Carson

(Cheyenne County)

Feed conditions on the fall range are spotted (October 6); most places it is good, but there are some drought areas. In my particular locality, the range is better than usual for this time of year. Practically all of the sheepmen have had a profit-making year.

Yearling ewes are moving at \$7.50 to \$8.50 a head; 8 cents has been paid for wether feeder lambs and 8½ cents for crossbred, whitefaced ewe lambs. About the usual number of ewe lambs are being held over.

Most of our country is smooth enough to make it possible to catch coyotes with cars, and local hunters keep them pretty well caught for their furs.

Fred Lange

Antonito

(Conejos County)

This has been a very dry fall, with much less feed on the range than in other recent years. Winter range feed will also be very short.

Fewer ewe lambs were kept this fall by growers as they needed the money received from sales to meet bills. From \$7 to \$8 has been the range of prices for crossbred yearling ewes and from 7 to 8 cents has been paid for mixed lots of ewe and wether lambs.

The reduction made since 1934 in the number of sheep grazed on lands now in Taylor Districts is about 10 per cent.

The coyote situation is about normal—of course, it's always bad.

In my opinion, none of the sheepmen here will mark up any profit this year.

J. K. McGregor, Jr.

Del Norte

(Rio Grande County)

It is dry here and range feed is short (October 28). It's the worst fall range we have had in 40 years, and there's little prospect for winter feed.

Probably all wool growers will show a profit for 1939, but flocks here are small.

We have many coyotes in this section, and while there is no mention of uniform bounty laws, it does seem to me that the present 6-mill levy for cooperative work with the Biological Survey is too high.

John McFadzean

Springfield

(Baca County)

It has been dry; grass has cured well and is making excellent feed for the sheep (October 27). There will be good winter feed also, as there is plenty of cane and maize for hay.

No ewes are selling. At least as many, if not more ewe lambs than usual have been kept over for breeding.

Some losses in lambs through coyote depredations have been reported but not very many.

About 90 per cent of the operators will have a little profit on the year's business.

J. T. McEndree

Westcliffe

(Custer County)

Feed on the fall range is very short and dry (October 18); the poorest range we have had for several years.

Fewer ewe lambs are being retained by sheepmen for replacements and so far as I know there has not been much movement recently in yearling ewes or lambs.

There is a heavy increase in coyotes around here.

M. H. Leusch

(Continued on page 38)

Government Lamb Forecast

THE statements relative to future supplies and price indications as released November 13, from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are of interest. In part, the report says:

Lamb Feeding Situation

The number of lambs to be fed during the 1939-40 feeding season probably will be larger than the number fed in the 1938-39 season. The number fed in the corn belt states will be considerably larger this season than last, but the increase in the corn belt will be partly offset by a decrease in the western states.

The total shipments of feeder sheep and lambs into the corn belt states during the three months, July through September, probably were between 600,000 and 700,000 head larger than in the corresponding period last year. Shipments into the corn belt during the last three months of 1939, however, are not expected to show as much increase over a year earlier as they did from July through September. * * *

Developments to the middle of October indicated that the number of lambs fed in the western states will be smaller in the coming feeding season than a year earlier. Feed production in the western states is much smaller this year than last. A large part of the decrease in lamb feeding is expected to be in Colorado, the most important feeding state. A rather sharp decrease also is expected in the Scotts Bluffs feeding area in Nebraska and Wyoming. California is the only western state where any increase in lamb feeding this year seems probable.

Little winter wheat pasture will be available this fall and winter in the Great Plains area from Nebraska to Texas. After October 1 last year there was a rather heavy movement of lambs into this area for feeding on wheat pastures, with a large part of the movement being Texas and New Mexico lambs. A considerable number of lambs from these states would have been moved to wheat pastures this fall if such pastures had been available. Lacking this pasture, these lambs will be shipped to feed lots either in the corn belt or in feeding areas in the western states. * * *

Prospect for Prices in 1939-40

Slaughter supplies of lambs during the 1939-40 fed-lamb marketing season (December-April) are expected to be larger than in the 1938-39 season. Most of the increase over a year earlier probably will occur in the first three months of the season, as the increase in the number of lambs fed will be mainly in the corn belt, where fed lambs are usually marketed before March 1.

Effects of the increase in slaughter supplies upon prices, however, will be offset or more than offset by the improvement in

consumer demand for meats and by materially higher prices for wool. Prices of pulled wools rose about 50 per cent from mid-August to late September. Thus, prices of lambs in the 1939-40 fed-lamb season may average higher than a year earlier. The seasonal increase in prices during the late winter and early spring probably will be greater than in the corresponding period of 1939, as marketings in the late months of the fed-lamb season probably will reflect the decrease in the number of lambs fed in the western states.

Production Outlook

Before the sharp advance in prices for wool in September, a decrease in both stock sheep and lambs on feed seemed probable in the western sheep states, excluding Texas. The feed situation over much of this region is quite unfavorable, with the condition of ranges on September 1 the third lowest for the month since 1922. Winter sheep ranges in many of these states are particularly poor and sheep will be in rather poor condition at the beginning of the winter. Heavy supplemental feeding of sheep will be necessary to avoid heavy winter losses, unless the coming winter should be unusually mild. * * *

Another moderate increase in stock sheep in the native sheep states this year also is expected. This would bring the number in this area to a new record for recent years. This increase is expected to be rather general over the more important native sheep states, except in the corn belt states west of the Missouri River.

The outlook for the sheep industry during the next few years appears to be relatively more favorable than the outlook for either cattle or hogs.

Sheep Sale at U. S. Experiment Station

RESULTS of the annual sale of surplus rams and ewes at the United States Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, on October 14, are summarized below. None of the sheep were fitted for the sale, but went into the sale ring in their "working clothes," according to Julius E. Nordby, director of the station.

Number	Kind of Sheep	Average Price
53	Yearling Rambouillet rams	\$27.60
69	Yearling Columbia, Corriedale and Targhee rams	31.10
130	Columbia, Corriedale, Targhee and miscellaneous April ram lambs	25.15
209	Columbia, Rambouillet, Corriedale, Targhee and miscellaneous ewes of mixed ages	\$ 9.75

The top of the sale was a Columbia ram lamb, purchased by Ernest White, Kalispell, Montana, at \$100. Three Columbia rams sold for \$60 or more.

Successful bidders at the sale came from six states, namely, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Ohio, Utah and Wyoming.

Julius Forstmann Dies

JULIUS FORSTMANN, founder and chairman of the Forstmann Woolen Company of Passaic, New Jersey, passed away at his home in New York City on October 27.

Mr. Forstmann came to this country from Germany, where, at Werden on the Ruhr, his great-grandfather had established a woolen manufacturing plant as early as 1802. After his arrival here he was connected with the Botany Worsted Mills, but later organized the company bearing his name.

Mr. Forstmann knew every detail of the manufacturing operation, was a master of designing, and regarded as a leading wool expert and authority in this country. Fabric and color research were carried on by the Forstmann Company on a scale not approached by other mills. Mr. Forstmann and his company have always stood for quality in production and have been strong advocates of truth-in-fabric legislation. Mr. Forstmann also always favored a tariff for wool growers and worked with his friend, the late F. J. Hagenbarth, for such protection. This stand was reiterated in his brief filed against the lowering of duties as proposed by the Reciprocal Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom.

Messrs. Curt and Julius Forstmann, Jr., sons of Mr. Forstmann, are president and secretary of the Forstmann Company at present. Mrs. Forstmann, a daughter, Louise Wilson, and another son, Rheinhold also survive. A fourth son, Karl, was killed in an automobile accident several years ago and in his memory, Mr. Forstmann founded a school at Passaic, New Jersey, for young men and women showing a special aptitude for chosen careers.

J. B. Wilson

Another View of Coyote Control

By William M. Rush

Prior to his recent resignation, Mr. Rush, who resides in Portland, Oregon, had 30 years' service in the United States Forest Service, National Park Service and the Biological Survey.

All western stockmen, including advocates of the bounty system, favor continuation and extension of the program of the Biological Survey. Some stockmen, however, are beginning to doubt whether the appropriations obtainable for the Survey's program will ever be sufficient to accomplish either eradication or maximum reduction in the number of coyotes.—The Editor.

FOR the last 29 years I have been attending meetings of the wool growers in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and Utah. Some of them were small gatherings of a few sheepmen, local advisory boards and such. Others were state meetings, made up of a large number of wool growers, and on two occasions, once in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1935 and again in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1938, I attended the National Wool Growers' meeting.

In addition to the contacts made at these meetings I have talked to and with hundreds of sheepmen all over the West about their problems. Sometimes the subject was tularemia or lung disease, at others it was poison plants on the range, or late fall feed in some mountain basin. The sheepmen's problems are many and varied. It may be just a small leak, a slight loss that tips the balance of profit and loss to one side or the other. Sooner or later, in any sheepman's conversation the question of predatory animal



—Photo by W. M. Rush.

A Coyote Pup

control is bound to come up and usually it is the coyote that is the subject of major complaints.

I have talked to wool growers' gatherings many times and from various standpoints, such as: sharing the public range with wildlife, mankind's history-old struggle with wild animals, biological balance of animals occupying the same biological niche and the control of animals that prey upon sheep. I do not believe that I have ever tried to minimize the sheepman's grievance against the coyote, nor have I ever held out the hope that this source of loss would ever be completely eradicated, although it is entirely within the realm of possibility to do so.

In three state meetings, California in 1936, Oregon and Washington in 1937, I stated in my talks to the conventions that coyotes could be controlled, and even exterminated, by the bounty system, and that all previous failures were not due to fundamental weaknesses of that system, but rather to the manner in which it was exposed to the petty grafting of minor crooks. Oftentimes there seemed to be deliberate attempts to discredit the bounty system. Then, too, there was always subversion of the cardinal principle of bounty control; viz., "The scarcer any obnoxious species becomes the more effort required to take the remaining individuals, therefore the higher the cost per animal."

Invariably when a bounty is proclaimed for a county or a state, it is for a small figure, \$1 to \$3 for each coyote, and even such a small sum is never offered unless the damage by coyotes is excessive. Coyotes when plentiful are easy to take, usually by trap or rifle and the amount of bounty paid out in the aggregate is high. When damage to the sheep is reduced, the bounty is lowered, private hunters turn to more lucrative work, thus giving the coyotes a chance to increase again.

What should be done when the number of coyotes taken at a \$3 bounty slackens is to raise the bounty to \$5. Then, as soon as this figure fails to bring them in raise again to \$10. There is no doubt in anyone's mind that a bounty of \$10 on coyotes would result in control strict enough to satisfy any wool grower anywhere. But suppose for the sake of argument that the depredations would still be too great for the stockmen to bear—well, just put the bounty on up to \$15, to \$20 and \$25. How many coyotes would be left in the West in four years' time if the bounty was \$25 on each one? Would a trapper run the risk of losing a hundred dollars to a competitor by leaving two pups in a den as well as the two parent coyotes? Would he rather have the hundred now, or would he prefer to leave a few for seed and maybe get that much or more next year? Immediate profits or a questionable invest-

ment? There is little doubt as to what the man's action would be, especially as by this time competition would be so keen that a coyote would never be temporarily spared if someone had a chance to collect \$25 for him.

Is \$25 too much to hope for as a bounty on coyotes? What is it costing now to take one of them?

Take the annual allotment of the U. S. Biological Survey—the amount the Congress allots for this activity—then add to that sum the cooperative monies from livestock associations, game departments, county and state departments of agriculture, proceeds from sale of furs that are turned back into these funds, emergency federal funds and all other costs. This total runs around \$2,000,000 annually. Divide the two millions of dollars by the number of coyotes taken each year, around 80,000 and your result is \$25. Twenty-five dollars, or thereabouts, is what it is now costing the people of the United States to take each coyote. It has been costing that much for a long time. The actual field cost is about half of this, overhead accounts for half and more.

Paid hunters will never be satisfactory to the wool grower, no matter what the federal and state appropriations are, because of another well known principle which might be stated thus: "Any public officer is supposed to render perfect service." For instance, the sheriff is expected to catch every stock rustler, the assessor to find every bit of assessable tax, the Congressman or Senator to right every political wrong. Likewise the paid trapper is expected to come at once to each and every sheepman who suffers a coyote loss and "get the varmint." Anything less is incompetency, favoritism to someone else, or red tape!

The paid hunter always has the legitimate excuse of too much territory to cover. There are insufficient funds to hire enough men to do a good job and the agency in charge of the hunters tells the sheepman to rustle more money from the county commissioners or state legislature so that more hunters can be hired. Instead of sending for a salaried hunter when a coyote loss is sustained the sheepman would,

if the bounty were \$10 or \$20, know at once of several local men who would be eager to rid him of the pest for that sum.

So long as the paid-hunter system is in effect the wool grower is not so much interested in how much it costs the Biological Survey to take a coyote as long as it is the Survey's responsibility. He says, "Let them do the work, no matter if it costs a hundred dollars to take one animal." Change the system so that any local person, no matter who, can be well paid for taking the coyote and the coyote losses will quickly fade away as a factor in wool growers' costs.

The overhead of a bounty system need not be great. There is hardly a county in the western states that does not have a competent agricultural agent or some other responsible state or federal employee who could handle the overhead of bounty payments. The old crimes against the bounty system need not be tolerated any more than a lot of other crookedness that has been rigidly controlled in the last decade or two. Duplicate payments, importations, fraudulent entries and all such purported abuses of the system could be handled with a minimum of fraud or graft.

I know a great many government hunters and trappers. Most of them are fine fellows; all of them are hard workers and earn more than the meager salary given them. The system under which they worked up to 1938 was as unfair and illogical as any system could be. Each man was given a certain salary; \$125 a month was a good average. He had to furnish his own horses, dogs, and in many cases an automobile. In some states he even had to furnish his own traps, and all of these things had to be paid for and supported out of his salary. A trapper who had out a long trap line and ran it often caught lots of coyotes, but at the end of the month he netted much less out of his salary than the fellow next to him who used only a fourth as many traps and caught only a fourth as many coyotes. The hard-working man had a bigger gasoline bill to pay, the tires on his Ford wore out more quickly, repair bills were higher and so on. It all add-

ed up to less work, more pay; or more work, less pay. Who ever heard of such a system working? Yet that is exactly the one that was in effect up to 1938.

A new schedule was effected in 1938 that allowed the hunter a certain small sum for automobile mileage and \$5 each per month for horses and dogs up to a certain small limit. This was a step in the right direction and evened up some of the irregularities for the government employee, but it did not help the stockman a great deal.

Nowhere in the whole set-up is a hunter encouraged to do a good job. Hunters are not under civil service; they can be fired at any time and for any reason, so they do not have the customary inducement, so dear to federal employees, of security at a certain age from all ordinary financial worries. Why should these men be expected to work their very livelihood from beneath themselves? Why should they not more reasonably be expected to take just enough coyotes to hold their jobs and no more? And why should not this be the objective for the whole organization?

There is a biological principle involved in coyote control that every well-informed biologist is aware of. It goes like this: "The maximum production of any species of wild animals over a period of years for a given area is gained by first allowing the species to increase to the capacity of their food supply and then annually removing a number which equals the yearly increase." Coyote control has accidentally worked out to something approaching this maximum production. The yearly increase is periodically removed, but the parent stock remains to produce as great or perhaps an even greater number for the ensuing year. There is no doubt that the great fecundity of coyotes, their increased shyness and alertness in general, and their adaptability as a species to meet the changing conditions imposed upon them by men have more than offset the efforts to exterminate them. This conclusion is borne out by the fact that the customary yearly take of some 80,000 has

(Continued on page 30)

Facts and Queer Quirks

In Lamb Consumption

THE supplemental work necessary to complete the Kansas City Lamb Survey instituted early this summer by the National Wool Growers Association (August Wool Grower, page 11), was finished late in September and the data obtained has been summarized for use in setting up a lamb promotion program for that area.

When first considered, this special lamb program was planned for this fall, but owing to the nearness of the holiday season which puts poultry to the front, its inauguration will be held up until early in 1940. In the interim, members of the lamb marketing committee of the National Wool Growers Association will meet with representatives of the Institute of American Meat Packers, the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association to study the information at hand and outline the best approach to the problem of building up greater lamb consumption, not only in Kansas City but in other communities of light lamb use, for it is hoped that, with the cooperation of the packers and feeders, lamb promotion may be made a continuous project. And in the light of the situation revealed or, rather, confirmed by the Kansas City survey, continuous effort, and not just an occasional spectacular drive, will be required to do the work.

Just what does the Kansas City lamb study show? But first, a statement about how it was conducted.

As reported in the August Wool Grower, the general Kansas City survey, made the week of June 5 to 10 by home economic students of the Kansas State College under the direction of Prof. D. L. Mackintosh of that institution, covered 1,764 housewives in four districts of that city. The divisions were based on income: District 1 included families with annual incomes of \$10,000 a year or more,

The studies of lamb consumption carried on by the National Wool Growers Association are designed for use in working out a plan for accomplishing two major objectives:

1. *To demonstrate the truth about lamb to present non-users.*

2. *To get greater interest in lamb sales from retailers who either do not carry lamb or handle only a small volume of higher priced cuts.*

Kansas City was selected, on the advice of packers and officers of retail organizations, because consumer conditions and ideas there are typical of those in cities of the central states which have large populations and are very low in lamb consumption.

living in homes worth \$15,000 or more; District 2, families with incomes of \$3,000 to \$7,500 in homes worth \$7,500; District 3, families with incomes of \$1,500 to \$2,400, in homes worth \$6,000; District 4, families with incomes of \$1,000 to \$1,500, living in homes worth from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

In the supplemental survey made the week of September 11, also by students of the Kansas State College and with Prof. Mackintosh in charge, 318 additional housewives in the same four districts were interviewed with particular regard to their likes and dislikes, as far as lamb is concerned.

Then, that the merchandising angle of the problem might also be known, contacts were made with approximately 150 packers, meat retailers, service clubs, institutions, railroads and hotel supply houses, located in the same four income districts used in the housewife survey. This canvass was handled by R. O. Roth, special worker for the National Live Stock and Meat Board,

during August and September, and is treated in some detail later in this report.

Now as to results.

Relation Between Lamb Purchases and Income

First, it was very definitely shown by all three parts of the study that liking for lamb has a direct relationship to income. Lamb is purchased more frequently by the higher-income families, is better liked and is eaten by a greater percentage of these families than by those in the lower-income district. From the interviews with the 1,764 housewives in the original survey, it was shown that liking for lamb varied in the four districts as follows: 80.5 per cent in District 1 liked lamb; 67 per cent in District 2 liked it; 48.2 per cent in District 3 and 46.7 per cent in District 4. The supplemental survey (318 women contacted) backed up these figures with 70 per cent in District 1 liking lamb, 61 per cent in District 2; 40 per cent in District 3 and 30 per cent in District 4. And it was found from the canvass of meat retailers, in which 14 shops in each of the four districts were visited, that all the 28 shops of the first two districts handled lamb while only nine in No. 3 and seven in No. 4 offered it.

Income, of course, governs all family purchases and naturally families with larger amounts of money at their disposal have larger weekly meat bills than those with smaller incomes. Likewise one would expect that more lamb, along with more beef and other meats, would be consumed weekly in the higher-income districts. One would also expect, and logically, too, that the ratio of lamb purchases to total meat expenditures would be the same for all of the districts. That is not true, according to survey figures.

Average Weekly Family Expenditures for Meat

Group A: (Those who like lamb)	Dist. 1	Dist. 2	Dist. 3	Dist. 4
All Meats	\$7.80	\$4.76	\$3.01	\$3.08
Lamb	1.53	.50	.34	.19
Beef	4.03	2.53	1.49	1.58
Pork71	.95	.67	.80
Poultry	1.53	.77	.51	.51
Group B: (Do not like lamb)				
All Meats	5.46	3.63	2.77	2.78
Lamb11	.05	.01	.01
Beef	2.92	2.18	1.75	1.66
Pork	1.23	.75	.63	.82
Poultry	1.20	.65	.68	.29

The average expenditure for meat per week was one of the points on which the 318 homemakers were interviewed in the supplemental survey. Of the 163 who said they liked lamb, 87 furnished figures on their weekly meat purchases and of the 155 who did not like lamb, 125 supplied this information. The figures for both groups, the first designated as Group A and the second as Group B, are set up in the table.

Out of their total average weekly meat expenditures of \$7.80, the families in Group A spent \$1.53 or 19 per cent of it for lamb; the families in District 4 only used 19 cents or 6 per cent of their weekly meat fund of \$3.08 for lamb. Poultry purchases were made in these two districts in about the same ratio to the total meat purchases, that is, poultry made up 19 per cent of the week's meat in District 1 and about 17 per cent of the weekly purchases in District 4. Pork purchases ran about even in the four districts, and the prominent place that beef occupies in the expenditures of all districts is self evident.

Of interest and significance, probably, was the notation made by the canvassers in connection with the questioning on meat prices to the effect that not many women know and buy on the pound basis, but rather by the cut.

The Forequarter Factor

Why is it that families in the lower-income district, although stating they like lamb (Group A), do not purchase it in the same proportion as the higher-income families do? This seems to be

the crux of the whole lamb problem. While no definite answer has been set up in the survey, it does seem that the great preference of the people who like and use lamb for roasts and chops—the higher-priced cuts—suggests it. An analysis of the answers made to the question, "What cut did you purchase?" shows very plainly that in the main

Answers of Homemakers to the Question Regarding Receiving a Free Sample of Lamb

Answers of Homemakers	Dist. 1	Dist. 2	Dist. 3	Dist. 4
Yes	12.5%	75.7%	47.4%	64.8%
No	87.5%	24.3%	52.6%	35.2%

homemakers do not appreciate the wide range of lamb cuts available on the market and that relatively few of them are buying the cheaper or fore-quarter cuts. From 72 to 99 per cent of the cuts reported as purchased in the various districts were chops and legs of lamb.

Probably consumers are not receiving much assistance from meat retailers in this connection, for the survey of the 56 markets studied indicated that the average number of lamb cuts offered for sale by them was $5\frac{1}{4}$ as against 20 different cuts for beef. The breakdown for number of lamb cuts offered by districts was as follows: No. 1 offered six cuts; No. 2, five and three-tenths cuts; No. 3, four cuts and No. 4, four and two-tenths cuts.

Education and stimulation of retailers to offer the forequarters in the more modern and more attractive roast and chop cuts and the housewives to buy and cook them properly may be part of the solution to the problem of expanding the use of lamb.

But cognizance must be taken of the fact that, difficult as it is for some of us to understand, there are people who do not like lamb at all.

Prejudice

Analysis of the replies made by the 155 homemakers who said they did not like lamb (Group B of the supplemental survey) reveals three interesting things. First, flavor is their main objection; odor is the second leading objection, and third, an apparent prejudice to lamb on the part of a few or all members of the family was evident in many homes visited.

Proof that there are decided objections to lamb on the part of Group B housewives is shown by their replies to a question asking if they would like to receive a sample lamb cut gratis and cook it according to instruction. Tabulation of these answers is given:

As an average for all homemakers answering, regardless of district, 56.7 per cent were willing to try a sample of lamb and cook it according to instructions and 43.3 per cent, were not.

While it is difficult to break down prejudice and dislike, the situation is not too bad, for at least half of the people to be worked on, if the Kansas City survey figures can be taken as showing the sentiment generally, are open to conviction.

One other point of some interest brought out by the supplemental survey is the indication that lamb purchases are more frequent in the older age groups than in the younger age groups.

The Packer Survey

The study of lamb merchandising in Kansas City was made largely with packers and retailers, although some contacts were also had with service clubs, hotels and various types of restaurants. The public school survey is held up until January when home economic classes will be studying

To Maintain Your Weight at 135 Pounds

meats. Full cooperation is assured for that study, which will give information on lamb use in approximately 700 homes.

The packer survey was confined to those firms who supply 90 per cent or more of the lamb actually consumed in Kansas City, or rather Greater Kansas City, as packers in both Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, were included.

The data collected on volume of lamb sold, prices paid, and so forth are presented in table form.

Only sales of lamb are included. According to information gathered by the survey, sheep, in carcass or cut form, do not enter into competition with lamb in the retail markets. "Not much sheep is sold for lamb any more," was the opinion expressed by the oldest people in the meat business there. Sheep carcasses sold through the wholesale markets are boned for sausage kitchens, barbecues and some of the cheaper restaurants.

In fact, according to the answers made in the survey, from 90 to 95 per cent of the carcass sales and about 96 per cent of the wholesale lamb cut sales made by Kansas City packers are from the highest grade of lamb; the poorly finished lambs supply the Greek and foreign trade and some of them are shipped out of the city.

About 71 per cent of the meat shops, the packers say, make their lamb purchases in the form of cuts rather than carcasses. The markets with some volume will buy either carcasses or cuts, but their surplus cuts are usually



The National Live Stock and Meat Board demonstrated to doctors attending the recent Interstate Postgraduate Medical Assembly at the Palmer House in Chicago, the proper food intake for one day for a person weighing 135 pounds who wants to maintain that weight.

Miss Kathryn Bauer is "serving" the luncheon in such a day's menu. It is centered around two lamb chops.

The complete menu is: Breakfast—Cereal, grapefruit, one egg, two slices of bacon, 1½ pieces of bread with butter, coffee with cream. Lunch—Two lamb chops, 2 tablespoons of buttered peas, a mixed vegetable salad, one pat of butter and one thin slice of bread, a baked apple and a little cream and coffee. Dinner—Cream of celery soup, grapefruit salad, baked potato, asparagus, steak, strawberry shortcake with whipped cream, coffee.

bought from the hindquarters, and the small poundage handled by the

small dealer usually comes from the hindquarters. Aggressive dealers, it was shown, can and do sell the fore-quarter cuts, but a large part of the fronts, particularly racks, are vended through the hotel supply houses who sell the racks to the hotels and better restaurants; the lamb shoulders (boned and rolled) go to restaurants and cafeterias, and the lamb breasts and fore-shanks to barbecues and restaurants.

Of the 52 packer salesmen who cover all the retail outlets in Kansas City except the chain stores, 31 said they sold more hindquarters than fronts and 21 sold more fronts. These same salesmen also said that 97 per cent of the dealers handle higher quality in

(Continued on page 29)

Lamb Tonnage Handled by Packers in Kansas City for August, 1938 and 1939

	1938		1939	
	Lbs.	% of Total Sales	Lbs.	% of Total Sales
Carcasses	60,182	41	35,529	38
Wholesale Cuts	84,362	58	91,863	61
Total	144,544		126,392	

Price Range on Wholesale Lamb Sales in Kansas City, August, 1938 and 1939

	Average on Lowest Grade		Average on Highest Grade		Average on Both Grades	
	1938 Cwt.	1939 Cwt.	1938 Cwt.	1939 Cwt.	1938 Cwt.	1939 Cwt.
Carcass	\$12.43	\$14.25	\$17.68	\$18.37	\$15.05	\$16.31
Wholesale Cuts						
Legs	18.83	19.12	20.00	21.62	19.41	20.37
Loins	20.16	21.37	23.00	23.25	21.58	22.31
Racks	23.83	23.37	25.33	27.00	24.58	25.18
Stews	8.83	9.16	9.83	10.33	9.33	9.74

Prevention of Death Losses from Pingüe

By KENNETH W. PARKER,

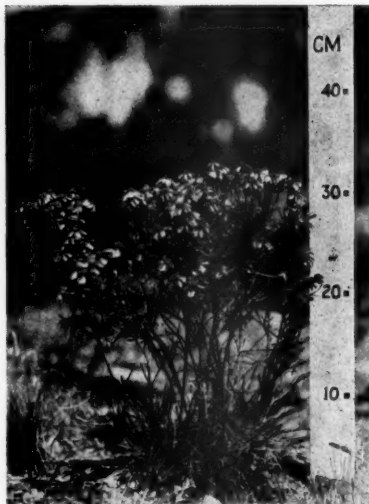
Associate Conservationist, Southwestern Forest and Range
Experiment Station, Tucson, Arizona¹

IN NORTHERN Arizona, New Mexico, and southern Utah and Colorado, pingüe (pronounced peeng-gway) is frequently the cause of heavy death losses of range sheep. Many sheep are lost in trailing them between summer and winter range or in driving them to shipping points. The greatest losses occur in the spring and fall of the year when feed is apt to be scarce. Losses may be so heavy in late spring or summer as to force the operator to move his flocks from summer to winter range, which usually results in great abuse to the winter range land. The usual outcome of this practice is that undue financial costs are brought about from forced heavy supplemental feeding because of insufficient forage on the winter range to carry the sheep for the prolonged period.

Pingüe, a Conspicuous Plant On Many Ranges

The plant was first discovered over a hundred years ago in Canada by Dr. John Richardson, a naturalist attached to several of the earliest polar expeditions. Indeed, the scientific name, *Actinea richardsoni*, bears the name of this intrepid early explorer. Pingüe grows in small tufts from a thick perennial taproot to a height of from 4 to 15 inches. It is woolly at the stem base with a dense mass of white or tawny hairs. The plant dies back to the stem base at the end of the growing season and retains the dead leaf bases and stems of the previous year's growth. The numerous bright golden-yellow flowers are borne in sunflower-like heads. Pingüe blossoms from the last of June to about the end of August. It is found from Saskatchewan, Canada,

¹ The Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station is maintained at Tucson, Arizona, by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and its research activities cover the states of New Mexico, Arizona, and the western third of Texas.



Pingüe in flower. Scale indicates height of plant in centimeters, approximately 2.5 centimeters equaling one inch.

to Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

In Arizona and New Mexico, pingüe grows at altitudes of about 6,000 feet up to about 10,000, thus being chiefly confined to range used during the summer. It reaches its greatest development in open grasslands, occupying all slopes and exposures with nearly equal vigor and density. It grows well, although the stands may be sparse, under oak, pinon, juniper, and ponderosa pine. It thrives on all soils from dry to moist and from poor to fertile.

Pingüe, also commonly known as the Colorado Rubber Plant, contains a rather high percentage of latex, which during the World War was extracted and manufactured into rubber. The high cost of latex extraction and the comparatively slow growth of the plant prohibit its use as a source of rubber except in times of national emergency.

Pingüe increases in abundance as our best grasses and other plants decrease.

Its increase may be brought about by continued close grazing or too early grazing in the spring. It is like a host of other undesirable plants such as snakeweed, Russian thistle, burro grass, goat grass, and others which invade our grazing lands.

In the Southwest there are about a dozen species or kinds of plants closely related to pingüe; several of these are annuals. All of these species should be regarded with suspicion as being poisonous. The danger in the annual species, which occur at the lower elevations, lies in the fact that they may spread because of too heavy grazing. This has happened in the Edwards Plateau region of Texas where bitter rubberweed, an annual species related to pingüe, has spread in the last 20 years until it now occupies vast areas of what was once choice range and causes heavy death losses in sheep.

Symptoms of Pingüe Poisoning Easily Recognizable

According to extensive investigations carried on by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry the effects of pingüe poisoning are similar to those produced by the bitter rubberweed, *Actinea odorata*. Briefly, the symptoms of poisoning from pingüe are: loss of appetite; a typical green discoloration about the mouth and nose; the affected animals usually become gaunt and emaciated; there are indications of abdominal pain, bloat, frothing at the mouth, and suspended rumination. In post-mortems, the lesions particularly noticeable are congested areas in the abdominal tract, marked congestion of the lungs, hemorrhages on the external surfaces of the heart, and congestion or hemorrhages of the lymph nodes of the head.

Pingüe Poisoning Most Common in Spring and Late Fall

Death losses in sheep (losses in other kinds of livestock are rare) may occur at any time of the year, but the greatest danger is in the spring and late fall when palatable forage is likely to be scarce. A few cases are on record where losses were incurred even though other feed was abundant. A good example of this is a case related to the author by the late A. B. Clawson, formerly physiologist in charge of studies of stock-poisoning plants in the Bureau of Animal Industry. A band of sheep, after grazing on a pure grass range during the summer months, suffered severe losses while being driven through a pingüe-infested range. Evidently the great "weed hunger" of the animals surmounted their natural dislike for pingüe, and they greedily consumed large quantities of the plants.

Losses of sheep on grazed pingüe-infested land vary from nothing to over 90 per cent of the flock, depending largely on condition of the animals and management of the sheep while on such range. The amount of pingüe necessary to kill a sheep varies greatly with the individual animal—a small amount will kill one animal, whereas another animal can eat a large amount with apparently few ill effects. Likewise, some animals will sicken quickly and die, whereas others may be ill for several weeks before death.

Prevention of Losses by Common Sense Methods

In the prevention of pingüe poisoning, ranchmen should keep in mind primarily that pingüe is an unpalatable plant, and sheep will not ordinarily eat it unless forced to do so. Obviously they will eat pingüe if they have nothing else to eat. A good many sheepmen have asked for some kind of medicine such as a pill or a hypodermic injection of some drug which would allow the sheep to eat pingüe with immunity from sickness or death. Most veterinarians agree that this would be difficult if not impossible. Moreover, such a remedy would probably be imprac-

tical. Then, too, there would be the great temptation to graze everything off the range including pingüe.

Experience shows that the following points should be carefully considered and adhered to by sheepmen to successfully graze pingüe-infested range without losses:

1. Cull each band of sheep closely before entry on pingüe range so that all broken-mouthed ewes and "gummers" may be removed from the band. Experience has shown that it is in this class and among the young yearlings growing new teeth that the greatest

areas. This may require supplemental feeding at critical times, such as at lambing or during severe winter weather. A sheep weakened by hunger has a depraved appetite and will eat greedily of almost anything.

4. Practice the one-night bedground system and avoid use of permanent bedgrounds.

5. Salt regularly. If the range forage is deficient in phosphorus, the ranchman will find it profitable to supplement the feed with mineralized salt or bonemeal. Depraved appetites arise from lack of phosphorus or calcium. (In the Southwest phosphorus is the element most apt to be deficient.)

6. Practice open herding and avoid close herding.

7. Control predatory animals to the extent that sheep will graze openly and unafraid.

8. Graze sheep quietly and use dogs as little as possible, for open herding cannot be practiced where dogs are used to excess in tending sheep. Keep goats out of the flock, for they have a tendency to lead the flock too rapidly, which prevents the sheep from grazing quietly and slowly. Herders should never drive the sheep long distances or too rapidly, particularly in areas infested with pingüe or other poisonous plants.

9. Water sheep regularly, if possible daily, with pure clean water. This is especially important during dry periods since thirsty sheep naturally seek succulent plants (including pingüe) in order to allay thirst.

10. Overstocking the range invites certain and serious trouble, not only from pingüe but also from other poisonous plants such as sneezeweed, milkweed, loco, and many others.

Bulletin No. 241 of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, New Mexico, contains a detailed account of the findings of three years' work on pingüe and the results of feeding mineralized salt to sheep. This bulletin can be obtained by writing to the New Mexico Agricultural Extension Service, State College, New Mexico.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

of the

National Wool Growers Association

CASPER, WYOMING

JANUARY 23-24-25, 1940

losses occur, probably because such animals eat with difficulty and hence bite at the tallest and most succulent plants.

2. Enter sheep on summer grazing grounds when the range is in a stage of readiness. This time is determined by such indicators of range readiness as gambel oak in three-quarters leaf, snakeweed shoots about 3 inches long, small soapweed or yucca beginning to bloom, pine grass about 4 inches high, and blue grama grass shoots at least 1 inch high.

3. Avoid the placing of sheep in poor physical condition on pingüe

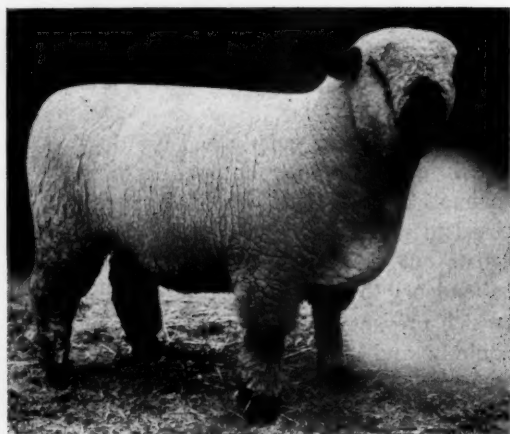


The Champion Fleece of All Market Grades, Winner of the National Wool Growers Association Trophy.

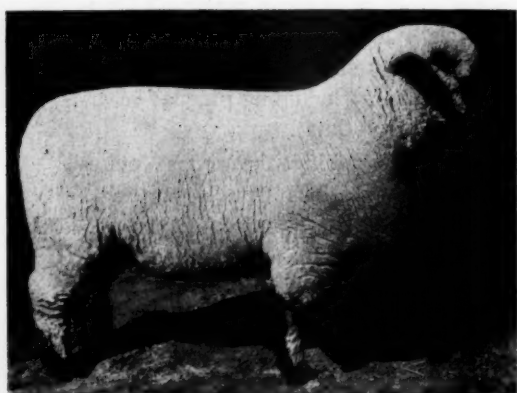


Photo by E. M. Pohl.

Dean J. A. Hill, University of Wyoming, Judge of the Wool Show.



First and Reserve Champion Hampshire Yearling Ewe. Entered by Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming.



Champion Hampshire Ewe. Entered by Straloch Farms, Davis, California.

Seen at the Golden Gate Sheep and Wool Shows

TREASURE ISLAND, SAN FRANCISCO

SEPTEMBER 23-30, 1939

(Photos, except as noted, by Gabriel Moulin Studios.)



First Prize Pen of Three Hampshire Ram Lambs, Winners of Sheep Breeders' Trophy for Best Pen of Three Ram Lambs of Any Breed. Entered by Mt. Haggin Land and Live Stock Co., Anaconda, Montana. Tom Drummond, Shepherd, standing, holds the trophy.



Left, First Prize Pen of Five Hampshire Ram Lambs. Entered by R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon.



First Prize Corriedale Ram Lamb. Entered by M. Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming.



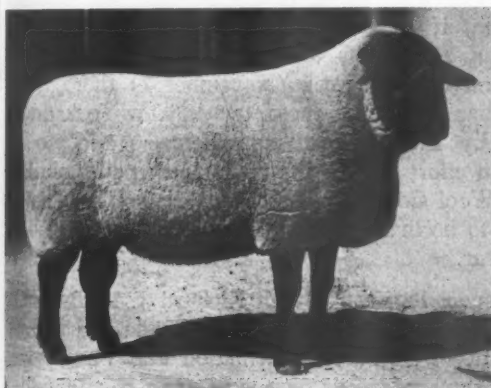
First Prize Corriedale Flock. Entered by M. Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming.



Champion Rambouillet Ram. Entered by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.



Some of the Entries in the Sheep Dog Trials. At the extreme right, Alistair Nicolson of Straloch Farms, Davis, California, with his dog, the champion of the trials.

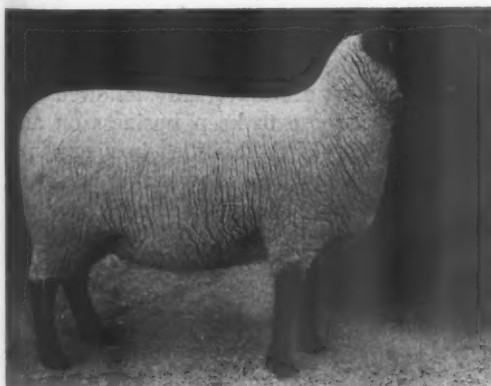


Champion Suffolk Ram. Entered by Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California.



Photo by Haas & Schreiner

Champion Rambouillet Ewe. Entered by King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyoming.



First and Reserve Champion Suffolk Ewe Lamb. Entered by Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon.



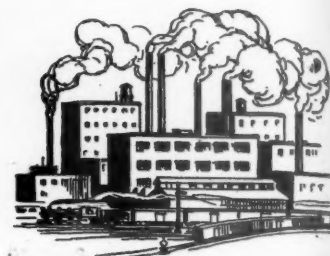
First and Champion Suffolk Ewe, left. Entered by Douglas Piggot, Golden, B. C., Canada. One of the other two ewes shown won second place in the yearling ewe class.

National Wool Marketing Corporation



News Bulletin

Grower Owned and Operated



THE wool market during the month of October has been about as flat as the proverbial flounder. It could not be expected that the phenomenal rise in values realized during September to the extent of 50@60 per cent could continue indefinitely. Indeed, about two more weeks of such demand as we had in September would just about have exhausted supplies of raw domestic wool so far as merchants, growers, and cooperatives were concerned.

In view of such extraordinary sales, both as to volume and price, as were made in four weeks time in September, a breathing spell was to be expected. This should be no cause for alarm or weakness in the price structure anywhere along the line. In fact, only those merchants who ignore the law of supply and demand as a market factor and seek to regulate grease wool values in accordance with unrestrained speculation in the top futures market are now willing to recognize lower values than prevailed in September.

As is usual in a declining market, we have two schedules of values: one based on top futures; another, about 5 cents per clean pound higher, based on supply and demand and foreign importing parity. It is exceedingly difficult to find one valid reason for quoting lower values at this time, for the supply of grease wool in the hands of dealers and cooperatives is less than half the level of one year ago and about the lowest on record.

Operations of woolen mills are being well maintained and combing plants continue to run at capacity with sufficient orders to maintain the present rate of production well into December. Beyond that date some producers may be hampered by lack of suitable wool. Retail trade is 14.7 per cent better than September of last year. The Federal Reserve industrial index has advanced 20 per cent since April, one of the sharpest gains on record for a comparable period. Employment is up 3.8 per cent, and from August to mid-October some 700,000 factory wage earners returned to work. In addition, steel production is reported to be near the highest level on record and many of the bankers in New England will even admit they are having good business. Notwithstanding these exceedingly optimistic features, the wool top futures market has relinquished nearly one third of the September rise which carried quotations about 38 per cent above the August 31 level.

The above factors afford the basis for sharp divergence of opinion as to present and future wool values. Disciples of the wool top futures are quoting values about 10 cents per clean pound lower than peak prices in September. Merchants, who rely more on general economic conditions, supply and consuming demand, coupled with foreign importing parity, are reluctant to recognize any weakness.

Foreign Situation

All attention has been focused on the distribution of the Australian and New Zealand clips under the supervision of the English Government. Certain manufacturing interests have apparently taken up with high government officials, if not the President himself, the question of probable needs of this country for fine Australian wool. Meetings have been called in Washington to discuss domestic needs and to ascertain, if possible, future plans for the distribution of the Australian-New Zealand clips by the English Government. This week (November 7) there has been no fewer than four conferences, two in New York and two in Boston, by committees of manufacturers and wool merchants, in an effort to expedite announcement of plans of the Central Wool Committee in charge of foreign wool. England seems to be in no hurry and the whole picture is anything but clear.

The writer spent half a day with Richard J. F. Boyer, M.A. of the Graziers Federal Council of Australia and from this high authority we secured information that we know will be of great interest to our own wool growers and will pass it along. It is clear that the English Government, which now controls practically 100 per cent of the industry in the British Isles and possessions, including the purchase of the Australian and New Zealand clips for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, does not intend to permit war-boom prices, which are universally followed by a severe slump. It is its purpose to keep business on an even keel, so far as possible. With this idea in view, the sheepmen of Australia and New Zealand, working in close connection with the Central Wool Committee representing the British Government, have permitted their 1939 production to be commandeered at slightly above cost of production with the understanding that wools not required by the English Government for war purposes will be sold in the

world market and the profit, if any, divided equally between the growers and the government. The English Government is giving the Australian growers an average of 10.75 pence par sterling for greasy wool, or about 21 cents par sterling, which is slightly above estimated cost of production.

This, however, does not represent the full amount that would be realized by the Australian grower. It is supposed that that portion of the Australian clip sold in the world market will realize a higher value and the difference between the net to the growers paid by the government and the price at which the wool is sold will be divided equally. The task facing the Central Wool Committee of properly appraising the Australian and New Zealand clips, which are rated the largest on record, is a great one. During the World War there were over eight hundred classifications and it seems reasonable to expect that considerable time will elapse before any definite information will be forthcoming as to available supplies of raw wool from this source. The apparent close cooperation between the English Government and the Australian-New Zealand wool growers is a thing to be admired. According to reports, the growers' organizations are consulted in regard to every step taken by the government. They are desirous of now using, so far as practical, their usual methods of distribution so that the marketing machinery will not be impaired when the government steps out of the picture.

It is interesting to note that the recognized handling charge in Australia, including transportation from the shearing stations to the seaboard, averages around 4 to 4½ cents, which is just about the same as the marketing cost in the United States. The government is recognizing a slightly smaller marketing charge in England on the small amount of wool that is produced there of about 2 to 3 cents. After careful study of the probable relative value of the Australian sorts suitable for American use and giving due allowance to the present relation of the pound sterling to the American dollar, it is difficult to see how Australian wool suitable for American use can be landed here at less than \$1.00 clean and this would not give the Australian grower a profit above the price named by the English Government. Transportation is going to be another problem, to say nothing of ex-

orbitant war risk insurance rates. Therefore, the prospects for immediate supplies of Australian wool are not bright.

Blanket Orders Being Placed in this Country by the French Government

Something entirely new is now taking place in that the French Government has recently placed with the American Woolen Company an order for 147,000 blankets. It is estimated that this order from the French Government will keep one of the American Woolen Company units busy for three months. Our own government is frequently asking for bids on articles suitable for our army and navy. It is expected that such orders will be increased in accordance with the program of enlarging our national defense.

South African and South American Wools are Available to the United States

There are a couple of boats afloat bringing fine wool from South Africa to this country. This is more or less of an experiment as this type of wool is not ordinarily used extensively by American mills. The South African clip has been greatly improved in the last twenty years and the samples indicate that they are now producing quite a useful wool. Of course, there has been a lot of South American wool of the medium grades sold in this market, for it is believed that nothing from New Zealand or Australia will be available to this country below a 64s quality (fine and fine medium). The possibility of buying in South Africa and South America has been used effectively in bringing about the present decline in our domestic wool market, if one is to be recognized. The National is not recognizing lower values, for there has been insufficient demand during the month of October to establish a basis for trading.

We quote the market at \$1@1.05 for Class 4, \$1 for graded fine and fine medium, 95c@1 for graded halfblood, 90@95c for graded three-eighths, 85@90c for quarterblood. Fleeces for the most part are neglected but once in a while a little quarterblood bright fleece wool is taken at around 40@45c in the grease. The three-eighths is neglected, both territory and fleece.

Quotations on Graded Territory Wools — Week Ending November 3, 1939 (From the Report of the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service)

	Boston Prices Scoured Basis	Grease Equivalent Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages(1)			
		Shrink and Grease Equivalent	Shrink and Grease Equivalent	Shrink and Grease Equivalent	Shrink and Grease Equivalent
Fine Combing (Staple)	\$1.06-1.08	(63%) .39-.40	(65%) .37-.38	(68%) .34-.35	
Fine French Combing	1.00-1.03	(64%) .36-.37	(66%) .34-.35	(69%) .31-.32	
Fine Clothing	.92-.97	(65%) .32-.34	(68%) .29-.31	(71%) .27-.28	
½ Blood Combing (Staple)	1.00-1.03	(58%) .42-.43	(60%) .40-.41	(64%) .36-.37	
½ Blood French Combing	.93-.97	(59%) .38-.40	(61%) .36-.38	(65%) .33-.34	
½ Blood Clothing	.90-.92	(60%) .36-.37	(62%) .34-.35	(66%) .31-.32	
¾ Blood Combing	.90-.93	(53%) .42-.44	(55%) .41-.42	(58%) .38-.39	
¾ Blood Clothing	.85-.88	(54%) .39-.40	(56%) .37-.39	(59%) .35-.36	
¼ Blood Combing	.88-.91	(50%) .44-.46	(52%) .42-.44	(55%) .40-.41	
Low ¼ Blood	.85-.90	(45%) .47-.50	(47%) .45-.48	(50%) .43-.45	
Common and Braid	.78-.83	(44%) .44-.46	(46%) .42-.45	(49%) .40-.42	

(1) In order to present scoured basis prices in terms of greasy wools scoured basis market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages representative of light, average, and heavy shrinking wools of the different length groups quoted.

The British Government Wool Prices

THE British Government, on October 21, finally made announcement of the price at which the entire Australian wool clip is being taken over for the duration of the war and for one year thereafter. The average price is 10¾ pence sterling. The Australian pound now has a higher value than the British pound, so that the price paid in Australia will amount to 13.4 pence, the present equivalent of 27 cents. It must always be remembered that Australian wools average much lighter in shrinkage than American clips. This price is clear to the grower at Australian centers, the government standing the expense of appraisal, warehousing and export transportation.

It was further agreed that the government and the growers would share equally in any profits obtained through sale by the government of Australian wools for use outside the United Kingdom.

All New Zealand wools are to be paid for at an average price of 9.8 pence sterling. The New Zealand clip is quite largely of the crossbred type.

The British Government has not taken over the South African clip, but has announced that it will buy sufficient wool in that country to maintain prices at a parity with Australian wools.

The Australian clip amounts to slightly over one billion pounds per year. New Zealand produces 314 million pounds, and the United States, 432 million. Argentina grows 375 million pounds per year, and British South Africa, 230 million pounds. The Australian, New Zealand, South African, Canadian and United Kingdom clips make up 56 per cent of the world production, Russia not included. The latest estimate placed the Russian clip at 259 million pounds.

Boston has enjoyed considerable discussion as to the price at which the British Government would release wools for use by American mills, that is, in case it found it would not utilize the entire amount under control for the allied armies. It is now conceded, as suggested in the October issue of the Wool Grower (page 5), that Great Britain is not likely to cut prices in any

market through which she may decide to dispose of any surplus wools.

Even if Great Britain should be so magnanimous as to ship wools to Boston for sale at cost, average Australians would have to bring at least 88 cents (clean) after payment of duty. The Commercial Bulletin for November 4 quotes 13 styles of Australian wool in bond at Boston at an average price of 70 cents, which would be \$1.04 (clean) to the mills. The average quotation on domestic territory fine wools was \$1.00. So that, barring the possibility of Great Britain's volunteering to take a loss on her wools, Boston prices have small likelihood of going to lower levels for some time.

As stated on our editorial page of this issue, the chance of the United States Government's stepping into the wool business seems quite remote. Rumors appear about every eighth day of an agreement on the part of Great Britain to send 5, 35, or 100 million pounds of Australian wool to Boston. So far, they are merely rumors. We think it highly improbable that England will release any of her controlled wool until a better opinion than now is possible can be formed as to the duration and character of military operations. So far, the war is being waged chiefly on the diplomatic, economic and blockade fronts. Apparently, no one knows when or how far resort will be taken to mass infantry action.

Under the British system of appraising wools of the clips from 1916 to 1920, the average grease price paid in Australia was 15½ pence. There were further payments to growers out of profits realized from sales of controlled stocks of wool.

The Pastoral Review shows that the average grease price in Australia from 1934 to 1939 was 13 pence. For the 1938-39 season it was 10½ pence. So that the present government price of 13.4 pence (in Australia) is something of an advance over the market immediately preceding. Prices at which the last Australian clip sold were commonly considered in that country as failing to return the cost of production.

In 1932 the Australian Government named a committee called The Commonwealth Wool Inquiry Committee. Among other things, this committee

was charged with the duty of determining the cost of producing Australian wool. The committee's report shows that on representative areas the expenses properly chargeable to the production of a pound of wool amounted to 14 pence (28 cents). The costs included interest on owned and borrowed capital but did not cover any allowance for compensation for management.

Interest Rate on CCC Loans Cut to 3 Per Cent

EFFECTIVE November 1, 1939, the interest rate to farmers on all Commodity Credit Corporation loans was reduced from 4-per cent to 3 per cent per annum.

The banks and lending agencies which now are making Commodity Credit Corporation loans heretofore have been guaranteed an interest rate of 2½ per cent per annum for their services, and the Commodity Credit Corporation has received 1½ per cent of the total 4 per cent charged producers. Under the new arrangement, lending agencies making loans after October 31, 1939, will be guaranteed 2 per cent, and the Commodity Credit Corporation will receive 1 per cent.

Banks and lending agencies holding loans made prior to November 1, 1939, under current programs, will be allowed the interest rate specified in the present contracts of purchase, but in all instances the rate to farmers will be reduced from 4 to 3 per cent.

Boosting Wool

COMMENDATION goes to the Woodford Clothing Company of Laramie, Wyoming, for its recent use of advertising space to say a good, indeed, many good words for wool.

Under the caption: "Our famous Triple Test Worsted Suit, tailored by Hart Schaffner & Marx, is all-wool," the advertisement, a half-page spread, tells "why all-wool is best for clothes." Lambs cavort in drawings to illustrate the statements that wool is comfortable, warm, cool, light, durable, healthy and economical.

The wool growing industry could do with many more supporters like the Woodford Clothing Company.

Portland Wool Notes



From left to right, John Kelly, buyer for Eisemann, Inc., W. H. Steiwer of Fossil, Oregon, and Leo Hahn, president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, confer at a Portland sealed-bid wool sale.

THE candid-camera shot (above) was taken at a sealed-bid wool sale held by growers in Portland, Oregon, late this fall. Satisfaction over results is evident. Mr. Hahn had just sold 70,000 pounds of his wool at 33 cents while Mr. Steiwer got 30¾ cents a pound for 100,000 pounds.

Other high sales made at the same sale, according to our reporter, included 26,000 pounds sold by Geo. W. Wasson at 37 cents; 30,000 pounds sold by A. J. Sharp at 32½ cents; 26,000 pounds sold by T. L. Henderson at 31½ cents, and 46,000 pounds sold by T. J. Drumheller at 30 cents.

The sealed-bid method of selling wool has been used extensively by wool growers of the Northwest for the past few years and very little contracting has been done.

Recent high sales made by the Pacific Wool Growers are covered in the report of their annual wool show at the Pacific International.

Pacific Co-op's Wool Show

EASTERN and western sheepmen divided the top honors in the 13th annual wool show of the Pacific Wool Growers, cooperative wool marketing association, at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland, Oregon, October 7 to 14, 1939. 4-H Sheep Club members have their own show, also sponsored by the cooperative, with separate cash prizes and trophies. These shows are part of the educational program of the Pacific Wool Growers, and the wool show booth is a gathering place for sheepmen attending the exposition.

At the conclusion of the show, practically the entire exhibit of show fleeces was purchased by the Portland Woolen Mills at prices ranging from 35 to 45 cents a pound, depending on grade, with the bulk of the wool bringing the higher figure.

Winners in the commercial and pure-

A ROMNEY CLASS AT THE PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL



Left to right: James Emmett of the Pendleton Woolen Mills; Governor Charles A. Sprague of Oregon; H. A. Lindgren, animal husbandry specialist, Oregon State College; R. A. Ward, general manager, Pacific Wool Growers; O. M. Plummer, secretary, Pacific International; Wm. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, show judge; Frank Brown, Sr., Carlton, Oregon; George Philip, Davis, California, show judge; and a class of Romneys at the Pacific International. The occasion: the presentation of a famous Pendleton overcoat to Governor Sprague.

bred divisions of the show are listed.

Commercial

Fine Staple: King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyoming, first.

Half Blood Combing: Gem Shipping Assn., Emmett, Idaho, first.

Three-eighths Blood Combing: Austin Bros., White Bluffs, Washington, first; F. L. Sumner, Buhl, Idaho, second; Gem Shipping Assn., third; Howard C. Belton, Canby, Oregon, fourth.

Quarter Blood Combing: C. H. Schunter, Dundee, Oregon, first; A. E. Holmquist, Twin Falls, Idaho, second; King Bros., third; E. B. Oldham, Eugene, Oregon, fourth; H. H. Blatchford, Tangent, Oregon, fifth.

Low Quarter Blood Combing: Oregon State College, first and third; Robt. H. Warrens, Forest Grove, Oregon, second; Anton Thronos, Friday Harbor, Washington, fourth.

Braid: Loren Edwards, Junction City, Oregon, first; J. Fred Buchanan, Corvallis, Oregon, second.

Purebred

Delaine-Merino Ewe: Geo. E. Haist & Son, Chelsea, Michigan, first.

Rambouillets: Ram, Glenwood Farm, Portland, first; King Bros., second. Ewe, Glenwood Farms, first; King Bros., second; Robert Jackson, third.

Corriedales: Ram, King Bros., first. Ewe, King Bros., first and second.

Hampshire Ewe: Don Mason, Portland, first; Gilbert Hansen, Milwaukie, Oregon, second.

Suffolks: Ram, Pedersen & Edwards, Albany, Oregon, first. Ewe, Pedersen & Edwards, first.

Oxford Ewe: Betty Kizer, Harrisburg, Oregon, first; Charles Kizer, Harrisburg, Oregon, second; Richard Young, Portland, third.

Shropshires: Ram, O. W. Sober, Fowlerville, Michigan, first; Henry Ranch Co., Ridgefield, Washington, second. Ewe, O. W. Sober, first; Betty Burkhardt, Albany, Oregon, second; Henry Ranch Co., third and fourth.

Southdown Ewe: E. F. Jernstedt, Jr. Carlton, Oregon, first; Gordon Jernstedt, second.

Cotswolds: Ram, Harry Crandell, Caro, Michigan, first. Ewe, Harry Crandell, first.

Lincolns: Ram, Harry Crandell, first. Ewe, Harry Crandell, first.

Romneys: Ram, C. E. Grelle, Portland, first; McCaleb Bros., Monmouth, Oregon, second. Ewe, C. E. Grelle, first and second.

Sheep Awards at the Pacific International

OFFICIALS of the 29th annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon, October 7 to 14, 1939, report an unusually fine sheep show this year. Awards in the Rambouillet, Hampshire, and Suffolk divisions are tabled below.

Malcolm Moncreiffe had no competition in the Corriedale classes; in Southdowns and Romneys, Eldon Riddell of

Independence, Oregon, took championship honors; in Shropshires, J. J. Thompson of Salem, Oregon, had the champion ram and Floyd T. Fox of Silverton, Oregon, the champion ewe; in Dorsets, the Flying Horse Farm of South Hamilton, Mass., showed the champions; and in Lincolns, Wm. Riddell & Sons of Monmouth, Oregon, won the high awards.

RAMBOUILLETS

EXHIBITORS: Glenwood Farm, Portland, Oregon; Beckton Stock Farm, Sheridan, Wyoming.

	RAMS				EWES			FLOCK		Get of Sire 3 shown	Produce of Ewe 3 shown
	Aged 2 shown	Yearling 5 shown	Lamb 8 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 3 shown	Yearling 6 shown	Lamb 8 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 3 shown	Bred by Exhibitor 3 shown	Open 3 shown		
Beckton Stock Farm.....		2&3	*1&3	1	3&4	1&3	1	2	2	2	2
Glenwood Farm.....	*1	1&4	2&4	2&3	*1&2	2&4	2&3	1&3	1&3	1&3	1&3

HAMPSHIRE

EXHIBITORS: A. I. Eoff, Salem, Oregon; Gath Bros., Turner, Oregon; R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon; Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon; Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming; Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co., Anaconda, Montana.

	RAMS				EWES			FLOCK		Get of Sire 7 shown	Produce of Ewe 7 shown
	Aged 8 shown	Yearling 8 shown	Lamb 19 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 5 shown	Yearling 19 shown	Lamb 18 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 6 shown	Bred by Exhibitor 9 shown	Open 7 shown		
A. I. Eoff.....			7			9&10	4	9			
Gath Brothers.....		8	10		2&10	5		5	5	6	6
R. W. Hogg & Sons.....		3	3&4	2	4&6	6&7	5	6&8	7	4&7	4&7
Walter P. Hubbard.....		5&6	6&8	5	8&9	8	6	7	6	5	5
Malcolm Moncreiffe.....		*1&7	5&9	4	3&5	3&4	3	2&4	2&4	2	2
Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co.....		2&4	*1&2	1&3	*1&7	1&2	1&2	1&3	1&3	1&3	1&3

SUFFOLKS

EXHIBITORS: Alex Cruickshank, McMinnville, Oregon; Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon; Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon.

	RAMS				EWES			FLOCK		Get of Sire 4 shown	Produce of Ewe 4 shown
	Aged 1 shown	Yearling 2 shown	Lamb 7 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 4 shown	Yearling 9 shown	Lamb 14 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 4 shown	Bred by Exhibitor 6 shown	Open 6 shown		
Alex Cruickshank.....	*1		3&5	2&4	2&5	4&6	3&4	3&5	3&5	3&4	3&4
Floyd T. Fox.....			2&6	3	3&6	*1&2	1	1&6	1	2	2
Walter P. Hubbard.....		1	*1&4	1	1&4	3&5	2	2&4	2&4	1	1

*Champion

**Reserve Champion

The Lamb Markets

Omaha

STABILITY was the main feature of markets for all classes of lambs and sheep during October. Although fat lambs closed with a \$9.15 top, 35 @50 cents below September's close, most of the time the peak of prices was between \$9.25 and the month's \$9.60 top. Feeder lambs and breeder ewes were steady, while the month's lone gain was made in the fat ewe market.

The dressed trade was in fair shape much of the time, but slumped near the close. Stability of fat lamb prices was due, in large part, to reduced numbers of killers, for only half or less of the daily runs consisted of fat lambs. The effects of the "war boom" were pretty well spent by the first of the month, save for the higher wool market, which was a sustaining influence in the live lamb trade.

The activity in the feeder trade all summer was reflected in the fed lamb run, which got under way earlier than was the case last year. The volume of the fed lamb supply for the month was larger, and range lamb shipments dwindled in a seasonal shift.

In the next few weeks, the proportion of killers should be considerably larger. Fed lamb shipments should constitute the bulk of the daily runs. On the other side of the situation, coming of colder weather should prove bullish to the dressed trade, and it is likely that the wool market will be sustained by the war situation.

Demand for feeders was consistently broad and quotation went to \$9 early, where it remained till a late decline of about 25 cents took place. The feeder market should remain in a seasonably firm position as the fed range run draws to a close. The corn belt has a large corn crop on hand and probably will take feeders as long as the weather continues favorable, which would sustain the market later than usual. Probably there will be some comeback lambs to compete with the lambs of strictly feeder-weight.

Shipments of ewes were numerous during October, but the seasonal shortage in the killer supply continued throughout October, mainly because most of the ewes could bring more as breeders. Packers paid up to \$4 for fat ewes almost all month and an early gain of 25 cents was the extent of the month's upturn. Breeding stock was wanted all month and the market held steady. Most of the supply consisted of short-term and solid-mouth ewes.

The outlook for the ewe market is seasonal, too. Coming of colder weather probably will result in less demand for breeders, but on the other hand there will be fewer of them on the market. If prices follow normal trends, any change in the fat ewe trade will be on the upward side. If this materializes it will help sustain breeder values.

Ray Burley

Denver

RECEIPTS of sheep and lambs at Denver in October totaled 523,159 head, or 108,732 fewer than for the same month a year ago. There was little difference in numbers sold on the market, so that the bulk of the decrease was in through shipments, particularly feeding lambs, stopping at Denver for feed, water and rest, enroute to northern Colorado and western Nebraska feed lots.

Shipments from Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico ranges made up the bulk of supplies, with Colorado being the largest contributor. In fact, the receipts of range lambs from Colorado since the movement started in August, up to November 1, have totaled over three quarters of a million head—and were the largest number ever received locally from Colorado ranges during any other fall marketing season.

The largest receipts from Colorado during the range season to November 1, prior to this fall, occurred last fall when a total of 709,000 were received, or 77,000 head fewer than this year.

For the first ten months this year a total of 2,550,889 head of sheep and lambs were yarded at Denver, or a decrease of 310,000 under the same period of 1938. This decrease was made up largely of 150,000 fewer lambs received from Colorado last spring during the fed season, 100,000 fewer from California during April, May and June, and over 100,000 fewer feeder lambs fed at Denver enroute direct from range points to feed lots so far this fall.

Prices of fat range lambs varied largely with quality during October, although some uptrends took place early in the month, from \$9.25 for best kinds up to \$9.60 by the end of the first week.

During the second week values ranged mostly from \$9 to \$9.60. In the third week of October the market started coming in lower, with a top of \$9.25 paid on Monday and Tuesday; however, by the end of the week prices were up to \$9.65, the high point of the month.

Beginning with the fourth week in October, quality of fat lambs received was somewhat lower, and Monday started off with a \$9.25 top. By Tuesday best fat lambs available, which were not strictly choice, settled down to a top of \$9, which prevailed through the remainder of the month.

Fair to good supplies of feeding lambs were received during most of October; however, the demand was such that this class of lambs had no difficulty in finding a ready outlet on most market sessions, and especially the fore part of the weeks when many northern Colorado feeders could be seen on the premises.

Feeding lambs sold in a range of mostly \$8 to \$8.90, with the bulk selling in a closer spread of \$8.50@8.75, and there were numerous carloads taken at \$8.85.

Fat ewes cleared from \$2.75 to \$3.75, with the bulk at \$3.25@3.65. Short term breeding ewes sold at \$3.75 to \$4.75, with odd lots of feeding ewes at mostly \$2.50@3.15.

In addition to numerous shipments of fat lambs, after being sold at Denver, to many eastern points, including the Atlantic seaboard, there were 37,000 butchered locally, making a total of 337,000 head killed at Denver since January 1.

R. C. Albright

Kansas City

OCTOBER lamb prices fluctuated within the narrowest range of any month this year and closed at the high point with a net gain over September of only 15 cents. Only on two days in the month did the top price fall below \$9.35, one at \$9.25, and the other at \$9.10. The prevailing tops were \$9.40 to \$9.50, and on four days the registered top was \$9.65, all of which were recorded after mid-month. Except for the first week in September, when the outbreak of the European war caused strong speculative activity, the last half of October made the highest price average of the fall season, and the general market showed more stability than in any other month this year.

The month started with best lambs at \$9.25, rose to \$9.50 in the first week, varied from \$9.35 to \$9.50 in the second week, from \$9.35 to \$9.65 in the third week, and in the last ten days from \$9.10 to \$9.65. The top price on some days was made when no choice lambs were offered and to a measure this accounts for some of the variations from day to day. Had uniformly choice quality been offered from day to day, the top prices for the month would not have varied over 25 cents.

The stability in the market, which was the main feature, was more outstanding when it is considered that many sections of the country encountered the hottest, driest weather ever known in the tenth month of the year. This did not contribute to lamb welfare or to good shipping conditions. In most instances, car lots carried considerable differences in weight and finish and in proportion to the total supply offered, killers probably got fewer uniformly good lambs than in any previous October in a number of years. The good wool market had a stabilizing effect and the ready demand for good

feeding lambs had an additional strengthening influence. Killers reported a fairly good demand for dressed lamb, but the lack of good killing percentages brought general complaints. In many cases, high-altitude lambs, which usually show freshness, had begun to dry out, reflecting unfavorable conditions some place in their development.

Mature mutton sheep recorded an equally strong level along with lambs. The bulk of the slaughter ewes brought \$3.25 to \$4, and best kinds moved readily at \$4.10 to \$4.25. Shorn yearlings were firm also at prices ranging from \$6 to \$8. Most of the yearlings that sold under \$7.50 were from Texas. Colorado yearlings sold at \$7.25 to \$8. Wool was a material factor in the price. In the aggregate the supply of mutton offerings was the largest of the season. A good many canner ewes brought \$2 to \$2.50, but for the most part they were culls from native flocks.

Demand for feeding lambs showed good volume the entire month. The bulk of the run moved at \$8 to \$8.65, with the choice kinds at \$8.75 to \$8.85, and common to fair kinds at \$6.50 to \$7.75. A good many strong-weight lambs, taken in the top price brackets, went out for a short finish. The October movement considerably increased the supply of thin lambs in the corn belt. Few went into Kansas or western Missouri.

This winter's feeding operations will find an unusually large per cent of the lambs congregated in the areas east of the Missouri River, largely Iowa, and the states east of the Mississippi River. Not only was the inbound October movement above normal, but large numbers were taken in September. The winter wheat belt of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, on the basis of present prospects, will not be able to handle very many lambs on wheat fields this winter. That area has been so dry that wheat fields show very little development and in some sections wheat has not even sprouted. However, should good rains come soon and temperatures remain mild, wheat fields could still make a good growth before winter. However, it looks as if the central corn belt will

do most of the lamb feeding this coming winter.

October receipts were 146,685, or 19,250 more than in the same month last year. Colorado, Utah and Texas were the principal contributors. Most of the yearling sheep offered came from Texas. Receipts for the ten months were 1,178,405, or 141,613 less than in the same period 1938.

C. M. Pipkin

Chicago

A SUPERSENSITIVE lamb market, live and dressed, fluctuates 25 to 50 cents per hundred weekly; it is as sensitive as a rabbit's nose. Invariably, however, it stages a comeback. Killers are losing no money on their turnover and they are always greedy for wool, their purpose being to build up an inventory. A fresh shorn band of lambs gets a frosty reception while a quarter of an inch of wool on the pelt is as cordially welcomed as a squad of French soldiers meeting up with a company of Germans between the Siegfried and Maginot lines.

Occasionally a \$10 lamb top crops out at Chicago; October saw the bulk change hands in a \$9.25@9.75 range and toward the end of the month it was a \$9@9.25 market on one day, promptly bouncing back to \$9.25@9.50. On light runs killers get into a scramble, some of them taking the flag, but with a few thousand more at their disposal, they lay off. Contrariwise feeders jockey with the market, contributing to its eccentricity.

Trade opinion is conservatively bullish. Current pelt credit is \$2.50 per hundred live weight of the animal; several interior Iowa packers have sold their take-off recently at \$2.90 and confident prediction is made that the price will gradually advance to \$4, as the staple improves and the winter works along. Packers are keen for wool and willing to pay for it, so that shearing will not be general. Taking into the reckoning various dips, angles and sinuosities, a \$9.50 to \$10.50 winter market is general expectation, which

(Continued on page 33)

Facts and Queer Quirks In Lamb Consumption

(Continued from page 17)

lamb or a quality equal to that of the beef they sold.

The Retail Study

As stated earlier, the retail part of the Kansas City lamb study covered 56 markets, 14 to each of the four income districts used as the basis of the consumer survey. The 14 shops included 3 small independent markets, 2 large independents, 1 super-market, 2 small chains, 2 large chains, 2 small voluntary stores (chains), and 2 large voluntary stores.

Forty-three of the 56 markets were offering lamb for sale, 39 of them on six days of the week and four only on week-ends. Their lamb sales during August of this year ranged from 5½ pounds to 1,614 pounds, the average being 357.9 pounds. The detail by districts is indicative again of the light lamb sales in the lower-income area.

Range of Lamb Tonnage Handled by 56 Markets in August, 1939, by Districts

District	Range Low Lbs.	Range High Lbs.	Average Lbs.
No. 1	48 ½	1,614	485.1
No. 2	10	1,494	426.7
No. 3	5 ½	1,469	226.5
No. 4	5 ½	201	74.8

The lamb purchases of the 56 markets studied is broken up in the following table:

Purchase	Total Pounds	Per Cent of Total
Legs	1,395.5	9.67
Loins	850	5.16
Racks	283.25	1.9
Saddles	4,361.5	29.13
Stews	1,688	11.61
Wings	153	1.46
Shoulders	11.5	.75
Carcasses	5,281	36.35
Chucks	437.75	3.00
Fronts	49.75	.33
Sets	13	.89
Total	14,526.50	

One of the complaints of some dealers against handling lamb has been

that it does not pay; so the survey was designed to secure information on buying and selling prices of lamb and gross profits in comparison with beef. This data is tabulated, for the 56 markets as a whole and also by districts.

People are not educated to it. If they don't like it, they don't like it. It is held as a novelty and not as a standard meat cut.

* * *

There is a prejudice against lamb. In the past too much mutton has been sold and substitutions made, and naturally people have been fooled.

Price Range and Profits for the Month of August, 1939, in 56 Kansas City Markets as a Whole

	Low		High		Average	
	Beef	Lamb	Beef	Lamb	Beef	Lamb
Purchase Price (Per cwt.)	\$14.00	\$10.00	\$18.50	\$21.00	\$16.70	\$18.44
Selling Price (Av. cents per lb.)	19.3	19.3	31.1	33.8	23.7	30.5
Gross Profit %	18.4	0	42.2	48.3	29.8	38.8

Price Range and Profits for the Month of August, 1939, for 56 Kansas City Markets by Districts

	Low		High		Average	
	Beef	Lamb	Beef	Lamb	Beef	Lamb
District 1:						
Ave. Selling Prices (cents per lb.)	19.7	24.8	31.1	33.9	26.4	29.3
Gross Profit %	26.6	22.4	42.2	44.0	35.1	31.0
District 2:						
Ave. Selling Prices (cents per lb.)	19.3	21.8	28.5	32.4	24.0	25.7
Gross Profit %	22.1	11.8	42.1	34.7	29.5	26.8
District 3:						
Ave. Selling Prices (cents per lb.)	19.4	19.3	24.1	30.7	21.9	24.0
Gross Profit %	22.55	0	29.7	48.3	25.6	32.3
District 4:						
Ave. Selling Prices (cents per lb.)	22.0	23.4	24.7	32.5	23.1	25.8
Gross Profit %	18.4	14.7	31.0	27.3	26.4	18.4

What retailers are doing to help move lamb was also the subject of inquiry. Generally, it was revealed, lamb is not getting a good spot in the display cases. Twenty-two of the shops displayed lamb six days a week; one never displayed it; one displayed it five days a week; three displayed it three days a week; four displayed it two days and eleven displayed it only on Saturday.

Dealers, generally, were quite willing to express opinions as to why more lamb is not consumed, some of which are set up here:

The reason I don't handle lamb is that the stuff doesn't sell. There are too many people who are putting out 'foolers' on lamb and then people just don't want to pay the price for it.

* * *

People do not know how to cook it.

* * *

It does not pay to buy whole lamb carcasses if we have to throw the forequarters away, and that seems to be the case.

The younger generation doesn't care to use the energy to find out new things, but advertising has helped in this store.

Equally frank were the expressions of dealers on how lamb sales might be built up. One local chain said they were selling lamb because they advertised it. Another store said: "We sell lamb because high grade lambs are used. We display it. We talk it up over the phone." The giving of samples of lamb would be a good idea, in the opinion of one dealer, for then "customers could taste lamb as it should be cooked."

The deductions that can be made from the Kansas City Lamb Survey seem to offer a really sound foundation on which lamb promotion can be laid in the future. Building up demand for the forequarter cuts, breaking down prejudice where it exists, and making lamb an every-day affair make up a big program, but more difficult things have been accomplished by patient and continuous educational efforts.

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY**TOP MAKERS**

253 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

Marketing Western
Wools Since 1921**Pacific
Wool Growers**734 N. W. 14th Ave.
PORTLAND, OREGONOregon - Washington Idaho
California - Nevada

Coyotes, Wolves, Expert Trappers use Klefflock Steel Animal Snare for catching Coyotes, Wolves, and Bear. No. 1—Fox, Lynx, 45c each, \$3.75 doz. No. 2—Coyote, Badger, Beaver, 50c each, \$4.00 doz. No. 3—Wolves, Cougar, small Bear, 65c each, \$5.00 doz. No. 4—Large Black and Grizzly Bear, 5/32 inch Cable, 11 feet long, \$1.25 each. Setting instructions Free with first order. We pay postage.

KLEFFMAN LOCK SNARE CO., Dept. 8
Hibbing, Minn.

PINE-TREL 1065 DEHYDRATED
PINE TAR OIL

BLOW-FLY REPELLENT; ANIMAL WOUND DRESSING
Dehorning, Docking, Castrating, Wire Cuts, Wool Maggots, Grub in Head, Ear Salve, Snotty Nose, Soothing, Acid Free, Non-poisonous.

The Perfect Wound Dressing
SOLD UNDER POSITIVE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
AMERICAN TURPENTINE & TAR CO., New Orleans, La.

ALWUZ-ON EAR TAGS Tattoo Markers
Stockmen's Supplies

Serums, Aggressins, Bacterins, Vaccines
and Antigens — Veterinary Specialties

INTERMOUNTAIN STAMP WORKS
240-242 East 2nd So. Salt Lake City, Utah

ATTENTION!

Sell your
SHEEP PELTS
HIDES - RAW FURS
and **WOOL**

to the
**Idaho Hide and
Tallow Co.**

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Highest market prices and a
square deal always

P. O. Box 757 Phone 314

1 Mile Southwest of Twin Falls

**Another View of Coyote
Control**

(Continued from page 14)

not diminished their numbers to any appreciable extent and also that they have expanded their range in several directions.

Increased fur prices tend less and less to be an important factor in coyote control for the reason that federal hunters are spread out so as to discourage private trappers. Competition between the two classes is too one-sided. On the one hand we have a government subsidized hunter who has no set standard of results to accomplish while on the other is a man who must make a living wage under almost impossible restrictions. Put them on an equal footing with the coyote as the only prize and there can be but one result. If the prize is valuable enough the coyote will be taken and that is what the stockman is interested in seeing happen.

My chief interest in the past 29 years in the West has been the wildlife and that has always been understood by the stockmen I have associated with. I have worked to the end that wildlife be given a place under the sun along with the other life that must occupy this world of ours. At times domestic stock and wildlife interests clash. I have always found the stockmen generous whenever a well-thought-out plan for the benefit of wildlife is presented to them. Perhaps the best example of the stockman's friendliness to wild animals is shown in their attitude toward the antelope. In 1924 the Biological Survey estimated only 26,000 antelope for the whole United States and predicted extermination for the species. In 1938 they estimated 186,000 antelope and predicted further increases. This wonderful comeback has been almost wholly made on the cattle and sheep ranges. Hardly a cow or sheep had to give way, nor have any monumental range improvements for the antelope's benefit been made. Not an additional game warden was added to the state or federal agencies for antelope protection.

Complaints by the stockmen have been almost nil, in fact many of them

have encouraged the comeback of antelope in one way or another. My good friend, Bill Sullivan, up in Montana, started babying a small band of twenty antelope in 1920. In 1936 they numbered over a thousand and he took care of all of them on his own property and at his own expense. He bore the expense of coyote control personally and he got the best job done I ever heard of. John Youngboy and a few more Blackfeet Indians were hired by Bill one spring to go out and get every coyote in the country. Without setting a single trap or putting out a single grain of strychnine they effected practical extermination of the predators over 100,000 or more acres. Shooting and denning were all these Indians did and their clean-up was almost perfect. Regular employees of the Sullivan ranch kept the ranges clean by shooting every coyote that showed up afterward. Nothing else was done to promote the growth of this band of antelope to a thousand except this coyote control work. There are many examples like this in the West.

Poison is a moot subject in any gathering of wool growers, large or small. As a method of coyote control poison is from my point of view very ineffective. Strychnine is the drug used and there has been enough of it put out in the West to kill not only every coyote in North America, but every dog, horse, sheep, cow, deer, elk, bear, and human being on the continent as well. One grain of strychnine sulphate is ordinarily sufficient to kill a coyote. There are seven thousand grains to a pound avoirdupois. One pound is, therefore, sufficient to kill 7,000 coyotes. Well, not one pound, but one thousand pounds in one state in one year—enough to kill 7,000,000 coyotes—is not at all unusual. Ten thousand pounds of strychnine would be enough to kill 7,000,000,000 coyotes—and there are eleven western states. If only one grain out of each thousand distributed reached its intended victim, coyotes would long ago have become extinct.

Poison is expensive, ineffective and dangerous to other animals. Its use could be greatly curtailed or even eliminated altogether without causing the wool grower undue hardships. Under

the bounty system poison would be used sparingly or not at all.

The expense of such a bounty system as I have described might well be borne equally by the federal government (for the national forests, parks and grazing districts), the state game departments and a special assessment on livestock. Under the present system the federal government must coax, beg, cajole, extort, solicit and lobby for funds from individual stockmen, stock associations, boards of county commissioners, state departments of agriculture, state game departments and state legislatures to run the business of predatory animal control. And they have made no headway as far as materially reducing the species is concerned, nor is it likely that they will under the present system. If they did a good job and really cleaned up the coyotes they would lose their jobs because there would be nothing left for them to do. Another unreasonable situation is the present arrangement for the individual hunters, whereby the ones that do the best work make the least money. A hunter could easily work so hard that all his salary would be needed to pay his expenses and he'd wind up in the red at the end of every month.

Put a fixed price on each coyote's head. Make it worth while. Raise the ante as the coyotes become scarce and this animal will soon cease to be a main subject of discussion at wool growers' meetings.

South Dakota Ram Sales

FIFTY-one purebred breeders of South Dakota have recently held ram sales at Huron and Watertown.

At Huron, 34 head of purebred rams were sold at an average price of \$28.42, while 86 head of Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown, Cheviot, Corriedale and Rambouillet rams were sold at the Watertown event at an average of \$23.44. At the latter sale the rams were first judged and placed in groupings of choice, medium and common, with 39 of the entries making the choice rank, 43 the medium and only four were placed in the common classification.

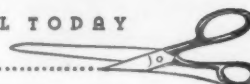
USE molasses DRIED BEET PULP

For safe, quick
and cheap gains
in fattening lambs

Write For
E. J. Maynard's
"SUGAR BEET BY-
PRODUCT RATIONS
FOR SHEEP"



Clip AND MAIL TODAY

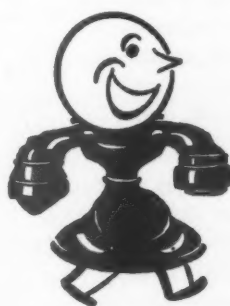


Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Send me your FREE booklet on "Sugar Beet
By-Product Rations for Sheep," by E. J. Maynard.

Name

Address

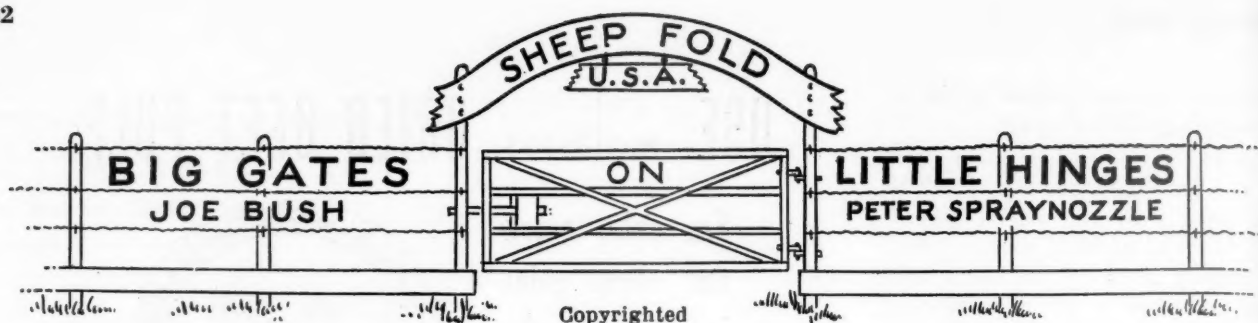


"I'll get
them for
you now!"

Pick up your telephone when you want
to reach someone in another town. It
takes you there now and brings back
an immediate, spoken reply in return.
It's a two-way trip at a single fare.

Ask the operator for rates to any towns

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.



NOVEMBER, 1939. That much of this column for the November issue of the National Wool Grower was easy. What to say from here on is what is worrying Joe Bush und me as we sit in our Sheepfold home and ponder; even the thinker looks like it don't want to function.

The perfect weather of September and October is lapping over into November. The trees along the river bottom und in the old orchard around the house have dropped their leaves through which we wade ankle deep as we go about our chores of fixing, preparing for the winter that is to come when nature will close her gates with bars of frosted silver und rest, while under fallen leaf und drifting snow sleeping blossoms will dream about the coming of another spring.

In the world of nature in which we live, everything is so easy, natural, timely—no rush, no hurry. The seasons come und go; the seasons of planting, growth, and harvest, one merging into the other with no more friction than when the dusk of early evening merges into the night und leaves the world to the moonlight and the stars.

And it has always been that way. Birds come with the spring, build their nests, raise their young, stay their allotted time und fly away; plant life responds to the touch of spring, the season of growth and harvest. Only man makes of life a fitful fever as he rushes hither und yon, builds himself motor machinery to increase his speed, roads on which to drive it, cemeteries in which to have himself buried if he kills himself, und courts in which to have himself convicted if he doesn't.

He plants so much in the spring that he cannot tend it properly in the growing season of summer, so that when the harvest comes he has so much that is waste—so much that is useless that the little that is salable is held in storage by speculators while producers und consumers live on the crumbs und culls. Man taxes himself to build poor houses to house the homeless, taxes himself to provide relief rolls for the dependent neighbor und jails in which to lock those who help themselves.

Man taxes himself to make war—to take from his neighbor; he taxes himself to build schools to educate his children, taxes himself to build churches to preach to them of the Prince of Peace und then by precept und example, on the field of battle, in the fields of agriculture, in the plants of industry, in the ranks of labor, in the palaces of

finance, teaches them how to enrich the few und impoverish the many.

Is it any wonder then that age, sitting before the raked-up ashes of the past, spreading its thin white hands before the dying embers, living in a battered shack, cold und hungry, holding the withered trembling hands of her who walked with him und planned with him as together in the full strength of their young-man und woman-hood they planned a future not of wealth und luxury, but a modest home, that they believed was theirs to earn und have und hold—is it any wonder that in their hour of need they should grasp at straws held out to them by scheming men und women making promises of impossible things as they themselves climb to place und power over the heartaches of the poor, the stooped shoulder und the white hair of the aged?

Needy relief und pension funds are not born in the minds of the needy, but in the minds of the greedy, who see in the hopelessness of others stepping stones that they themselves can use und win for themselves positions of place und power—gather to themselves pelf with which to enrich themselves even though they gather the scanty crumbs from the table of the poor.

So as Joe Bush und me write this column for the November issue of the National Wool Grower in this month with its 1918 Armistice Day memories, und its twin Thanksgiving days, may we ask God to bring us through this tangled web that men in the blindness of their hate und greed have spun about themselves. Give youth to see the vision, that they may know the dignity of labor und the joy of work well done. Grant to them equal opportunities und a sure reward. Inspire them to fit themselves for service to their fellowman und thus with God.

And somehow please, God, grant to age that assurance that will remove the fear of hunger from their eyes. Grant to them the clothing, food, und shelter they have earned, und as with graying locks they round out the number of their years, may they find that peace und comfort which builds a halo around the holy hearth of home where they may live und wait Thy summons home—with kindness, love, und courage in their hearts. Have pity, Lord, forgive the wrongs that men have done to Thee und Thine—and grant that men too may see the greatness of forgiveness. Give us to know Thy will und do as Thou would have it done on earth.

The Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 28)

will let feeders out, cost of gain continuing low.

Efforts to boost corn cost have had negligible results. The government has decorated the hinterland landscape with steel receptacles, vernacularly known as "tin cans," wherein to store its hold-over of the 1937 and 1938 crops, acquired under the 57-cent loan plan and designed to prop the price. This has engendered moderate bullish sentiment, to such an extent, however, that feeders are experiencing difficulting in buying grain, which forces them to resort to the use of substitutes, unthreshed soy beans, soy bean meal and patent feeds. Old corn going into temporary government storage is in the weevil stage and will probably show serious loss in the finality of the operation although the A A A managers are determined to keep it off the market.

There is corn in abundance everywhere, but a well-grounded theory is that three big crops in a row herald drought or some other catastrophe, in which event dollar corn next year is considered probable. The A A A folks hint further curtailment of corn acreage allotment next year to reduce the surplus; those complying with the program are beating it by using hybrid seed almost exclusively, pushing the rows closer and fertilizing heavily. The program is a veritable boon to the fertilizer industry, which is booking heavy orders for next April and May delivery, expecting to sell the corn belt 20 per cent more crop stimulant than this year. In other words, they increase the aggregate yield more rapidly than acreage can be contracted by the program.

Lamb feeders are nervous, as replacement cost has been dangerously close to fat lamb prices. Corn usage is being economized with substitutes. Cheap gains on grass could not be made this fall, as drought took possession of the entire corn belt late in the season, but \$9 lambs can be fed out with certainty of reasonable profit on 50-cent corn, the going price when it can be purchased. The accumulation instinct is strong,

FOR SALE BOOKLET ON SHEEP HYGIENE

By the late Dr. Robert Dill
(Former Inspector in Charge Nevada State
Sheep Commission, Reno, Nevada)

Address:
Carroll Stationery & Book Shop
132 West 2nd St. Reno, Nevada
PRICE OF BOOKLET, \$1.00

RANCH FOR SALE

720 Acres Deeded, 400 Acres Irrigable, 3 Sections Adjoining Leased. Two Miles from Malta. Equipped for handling 2,000 Ewes.

MRS. FRED WILSON
Malta, Montana Box 1126

The HOTEL UTAH

Salt Lake City

Situated at the foot of the beautiful snow-capped Wasatch mountain range, Hotel Utah offers every conceivable facility for service and comfort. Modest rates in every department.

Rooms with detached bath.....\$2.25 a day
Rooms with bath.....\$3.00 a day

For a Personal Appearance of

PETER SPRAYNOZZLE

Write: National Wool Grower

509 McCornick Building

Salt Lake City, Utah

IOWA WANTS SHEEP AND LAMBS

Iowa farmers and feeders want to buy breeding ewes, feeder wethers, wether lambs and ewe lamb seconds as feeders, choice ewe lambs as breeders. Prefer lots of three to thirty double-deck carloads. How many and what kinds have you for sale, and what price, and at what loading point?

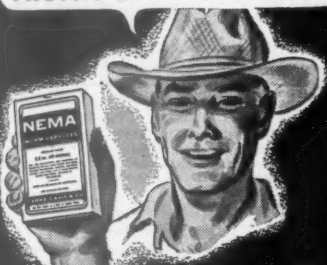
FRED CHANDLER
CHARITON, IOWA

CORRIEDALE INC.

Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively since 1918

HERBERT T. BLOOD, Pres.
280 S. Santa Fe Dr. Denver, Colo.

**WORMS CAN'T KILL
PROFITS IN MY LIVESTOCK!**



NEMA

WORM CAPSULES

For sheep, hogs, dogs, foxes and poultry, Nema Capsules are dependable and low in cost. Millions of Nema Worm Capsules are used annually.

FREE! NEW WORM BOOKLET

Write for illustrated, instructive new booklet No. 650 on the worming of livestock, dogs and foxes. Write to Animal Industry Dept., Desk N 13-L
PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH.
Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products

FRANKLIN VACCINES and SUPPLIES for SHEEP

SICK SHEEP NEVER SHOW A PROFIT

Protect Your Entire Band by Vaccinating with

Franklin Ovine Mixed Bacterin

FRANKLIN OVINE MIXED BACTERIN is an effective product for both prevention and treatment of complicated cases of infections associated with hemorrhagic septicemia where there are para-typhoid and other infections of sheep and lambs. This bacterin contains, in addition to the killed cultures of hemorrhagic septicemia, a number of other killed cultures of organisms commonly found in complicated infections in sheep.

Price 50 per dose

Get Rid of Worms

FRANKLIN DRENCH POWDER is effective for expelling both the stomach worms and tape worms. In addition to the copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate, it contains other medicinal ingredients that help to expel the killed worms and in the healing of the lacerated linings of the intestines. Water only need be added to the powder. Complete directions are on each package.

A 20-ounce package will make 5 gallons of drench solution. This is good for 220 doses for mature sheep or goats, or 640 doses for lambs or kids. Price \$3.00. 10-ounce package, 160 mature animals or 320 young. \$2.00. 5-ounce package, 80 mature sheep, 160 lambs, \$1.25.

Protect Your Sheep!

FRANKLIN Ovine Ecthyma Vaccine

(For Soremouth in Sheep and Goats)

**FRANKLIN TETRA DRENCH
FRANKLIN NICOTINE 40%
FRANKLIN MARKING PAINT
FRANKLIN SHEEP DIP
FRANKLIN BLOOD STOPPER**

Sold by Drug Store Agencies.

**Special Sheep
Booklet Free!**

Ask Franklin Dealer
or write to the
nearest office

Send for Big Free Catalog
of Franklin Products.

O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.

Denver Kansas City El Paso Merfa Amarillo
Fort Worth Wichita Alliance
Salt Lake City Los Angeles



AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Southdowns won grand champion wether, reserve grand champion wether, champion pen, the grand champion carload of lambs, and champion and reserve champion carcass over all breeds at the 1938 International. Write the Secretary for additional information.

W. L. Henning, Sec'y, State College, Pa.
Col. E. L. Shaw, President.

American Corriedale Association Incorporated 1916—Fine Service Ever Since

Life membership \$10—Registry 50c—Transfers 25c. All memberships and half of registry fees are used for breed promotion. We keep a complete progeny record and have as members the leading State and Federal agencies in the U. S.

Pres., Herbert T. Blood, Denver, Colo.; Vice Pres., L. L. Crane, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Director, J. H. King, Laramie, Wyo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Fredric S. Hults, 1007 Sheridan St., Laramie, Wyo.

ADVISORY

B. F. Creech, Morgantown, West Virginia; J. M. Jones, College Station, Texas; John Toliver, Fort Collins, Colorado; E. W. Phillips, McMinnville, Oregon; Stanley Smith, Dubois, Idaho; H. D. Mitchell, Cimarron, New Mexico; Howard Miller, Kanesaw, Nebraska; M. H. Karker, Barrington, Illinois; A. C. Gould, Esteline, South Dakota.

For booklet, address the secretary.

SUFFOLKS

A very hardy, prolific breed. The ewes are heavy milkers and the lambs grow very rapidly, being easy feeders. Excellent for cross-breeding. For literature and list of breeders near you, write

NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP ASSN.
Record Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

SHROPSHIRE

are popular with more farmers than any other breed of sheep in the World.

At the present rate of filing there will be, when the Association celebrates its 60th ANNIVERSARY IN 1944

1,000,000 pedigrees of pure-bred Shropshire sheep on file.

More than 10,000 members are enrolled.

THE AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Gavin McKerron, Pres. J. M. Wade, Sec'y-Treas.

THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

MERITS OF SUFFOLK SHEEP

Early maturity, hardiness, lean meat, and fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for crossing. Produce high quality market lambs at early age.

President—Jas. Laidlaw, Boise, Idaho
First Vice President—Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California

Second Vice President—George Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah

Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Hickman, Moscow, Idaho

Directors—R. E. Thomas, Duchesne, Utah;
George B. Mann, Woods Cross, Utah;
S. P. Neilsen, Nephi, Utah

For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

so pronounced in fact that the movement to terminal markets has been reduced to an insignificant stream; the industries, fermentation, starch and milling, being unable to secure corn wherewith to carry on. Fermentors are using Porto Rican and Cuban molasses, starch-makers importing a formidable tonnage of tapioca and millers are using wheat. The outcome can only be conjectured, but the bulls are betting their money on a short crop next year and standing pat. The new government loan has not been announced, but whatever it may be, the percentage of the 1939 crop sealed will temporarily tie up the bulk, which promises merely to aggravate the accumulation, and Dame Nature is as fickle as a petit jury. Another 2½ billion crop next year, and it is possible, will create an unprecedented surplus.

Feeders are still buying lambs and would take more were they available. Occasionally fat and feeding lambs sell at a parity price of \$9@9.25 per hundred. The crop, or that part of it to be sold, is already in. Speculation as to how many head are in preparation for the butcher varies. The government chaps in their latest guesstimate figure that winter production will be somewhat heavier, that is December to April, than the previous corresponding period; that, while the trans-Missouri region is short, a sufficient increase in the corn belt has been tucked away to justify the estimate. That the West, especially Colorado and Nebraska, will be short is not open to contradiction. East of the Missouri River, Iowa and Illinois are the only states with full houses, or pens. Southern Minnesota and Wisconsin certainly are below last winter's holding; Indiana did not fill up and Ohio, bucking the price until late in the season, is paying the penalty of doubtful judgment, as its customary supply source, Texas, not only had a deficient crop but reluctantly parted with it when wool became desirable property. By and large, using an obsolete term, when slaughter figures are available, bets are on the tab that December to April poundage of dressed lamb will be considerably short of the same previous period.

This is one hope on which a reasonably profitable winter feeding season is based; another is further appreciation by wool and still another revival of industrial activity. Tom Marshall, probably the most extensive operator in Illinois, is conservatively bullish. "I am of the opinion that the bulk of the winter feeding will sell slightly above or under \$10 per hundred," he said. "When processors can get \$18 to \$20 per hundred wholesale for dressed carcasses, a stout prop is invariably inserted under the live lamb market and this looks like a best bet. An occasional bare spot is inevitable, as few lambs went on feed early, but when the market acquires its winter gait, conditions will favor feeders. Lambs have been put in high enough, but gain cost is reasonably low and the pelt promise is encouraging."

This reflects consensus of opinion. However, feeders are nervous and will embrace every opportunity to recoup their investment and collect a feed bill. War influence is improbable, if not impossible, except to the extent injected by wool. The over-weight lamb will not be a factor as fleshers are not in the mood to run into long feeds. "Take the market whenever it is receptive" is their slogan.

Current wholesale prices yield killers a slight margin. Chicago is on a \$16@17 basis for choice; \$15@16 for good carcasses. At New York \$18 is the limit, \$16.50@18 taking the good and choice bulk. Common lambs are scarce, carcasses realizing anywhere from \$11 to \$14; in fact, cull native lambs at \$6 to \$7.50 per hundred are relatively high. A considerable volume of medium native lambs costing killers \$8.75 to \$9 was garnered this fall, the carcasses wholesaling at \$12.50 to \$16 per hundred. Deficiency in numbers of common and medium grades, however, was responsible for a broad outlet for fed Texas lambs made in the corn belt in a range of \$7@8.25. These carcasses are useful for lamb substitute purposes, as both in wholesale and retail transactions the product figures as medium and common grade lamb.

Feeder disposition to cash is indicated by an early, if not premature marketward movement of "comeback"

western lambs, in excellent condition, selling at \$9@9.25. Some of them carried fat and feeder ends that realized identical prices. Feeders are not enthusiastic over their winter condition prospect, at least not until late in the season, figuring that lambs sold to net a small profit will be well disposed of. The major movement is scheduled for late December, January and February. Thereafter Colorado and Nebraska will dominate the market, and both are short, even reckoning with an eastern Nebraska holding above normal.

Denver influence on fat lamb prices is temporarily negligible although that market has handled scads of feeders. The past month has been a clean-up period, both in the sphere of farm production and the trans-Missouri region, a period when yields are erratic and packer buyers shiver when dressing sheets reach them.

Feeding lamb prices wound up the season at peak prices and an unsatisfied demand. Those who procrastinated, expecting a bargain sale, are nursing red-eyed regret. Some of them would have switched to cattle but they appeared even a less desirable investment than lambs.

No lamb feeding will be done on Kansas wheat fields this year, owing to drought, which promises further winter production curtailment. Coupled with a substantial reduction in the beet feeding area, this is insurance against temporary excess supplies. Another short production certainty is western New York, which is practically out of business. With Michigan, New York and Ohio short, New York City and other eastern killers will be under the necessity of filing orders at western markets and when that burg takes the cream of the crop at Chicago it puts a cement foundation under the price list.

Interest in sheep husbandry is mounting, especially in the corn belt, the Middle South and the Far East. Demand for breeding ewes is abnormal, especially in the Ohio Valley. Foster Embree of Louisville reports that he has sent 75,000 western yearling ewes to Kentucky and Tennessee this season; others in the business have done

a huge volume. That territory has paid \$10 to \$10.50 for yearlings and has bought early dropped ewe lambs, dealers shearing them to sell as yearlings. Western ewe lambs have been held back for wool production, as one clip will make them look cheap. Southern Iowa is in the throes of a lamb growing furor, the proposition being to run ewe bands on hill land available only for pasture, and sell the animal increase to feeders in the northern part of the state. Much of this land can be acquired around \$25 per acre and will grow lespedeza, which is supplanting bluegrass.

The 1939 western lamb crop has been accorded a reception at the market, both from killers and feeders, that discredited every forecast made last spring when the former intimated an intention to buy fat lambs around or under \$8 and feeders threatened to hold out until they were able to replenish feed lots and pastures at \$7.50 @8, laid down, a grade they never made.

J. E. Poole

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for October showed a good increase compared with last month and a year ago, the total being 93,669 compared with 88,548 in September, and 71,744 in October, 1938. Of the month's total 26,841 came from the West and 21,429 from Texas and New Mexico.

While the lamb market was uneven during the month, there was little net change in the price list. Choice Colorado lambs sold late in the month at \$9.40, with the quotation on the extreme close up to \$9.65. Natives reached \$9.25 on the last day, and fed westerns sold at the same figure. Texas and New Mexico lambs sold during the month at \$8.25@9.25. Feeders were scarce with sales ranging \$8.25@8.75. Fat ewes closed the month 25 to 50 cents higher, while wethers show little change. Choice ewes were quoted up to \$4.25 on the close, with most sales \$3.50@4. Fed woolled yearlings sold \$7.25@7.50, and clipped Texans mostly at \$6.50, with two-year-olds \$5.50@5.65. Old wethers were quoted \$4.50@5 on the close.

H. H. Madden

Please mention THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER when writing to advertisers.

MERINO SHEEP

Excel all breeds in wool production and hardiness

Write for Booklet and list of Breeders
THE AMERICAN AND DELAINE
MERINO RECORD ASS'N.
GOWDY WILLIAMSON, Secretary
XENIA, OHIO

CORRIEDALES

The Corriedale is a breed made to order for the ideal combination of wool production and mutton carcass. It is adaptable to all conditions. For greater profits, breed Corriedales. Write us for literature and list of breeders.

NATIONAL CORRIEDALE SHEEP ASSN.
Record Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

HAMPSHIRE

The Hardy, Husky, Handsome
Sheep. Raise Them for Mutton
and Profit. Market
Lambs in 100 Days.

For hardiness of constitution, strength and vigor of lambs, quick development and fitness for market, the Hampshire stands at the top.

Illustrated booklet and breeders' list on request.

WHITE

American Hampshire Sheep
Association

73 WOODLAND AVE. DETROIT, MICH.

Helen Tyler Belote, Secretary

Malcolm Moncreiffe, Pres. Big Horn, Wyo.

The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association

(Incorporated in 1919 under laws of Ohio)

Organized in 1889
Over 385,500 Rambouillets Now
on Record
Membership Fee \$10.00

American Rambouillets are dual purpose sheep, producing an excellent quality of both wool and mutton.

In addition to playing a most important part in the sheep industry of the United States, they have been exported to nearly every country in the world.

President
J. W. Owens.....Ozona, Texas
Vice-President
John K. Madsen.....Mt. Pleasant, Utah
Secretary-Treasurer
Mrs. Dwight Lincoln.....Marysville, Ohio

Directors

W. S. Alge.....Arlington, Ohio
Frank L. Hall.....Crawford, Nebr.
D. T. Jones.....San Angelo, Texas
W. S. Hansen.....Collinston, Utah
Joseph H. King.....Laramie, Wyo.
Frank Bullard.....Woodland, Calif.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

With the Women's Auxiliaries

OREGON

Wool Promotion at Pacific International Livestock Show

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. T. B. Wilcox, president, and O. M. Plummer, secretary of the Pacific International, the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary had 20 feet of free space in the Pavilion. The background of the booth was a clever little house provided while Mrs. Herman Oliver was president of the State Auxiliary. The Oregon Worsted Company furnished an operator to make wool toys in the booth. This feature stopped the crowd and nearly 100 dozen of these toys were sold during the eight days of the show. This operator remained throughout the duration of the show through the efforts of Mr. Leo Hahn, president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association.

During the eight days 25 dozen of the hand-loomed, hand-made ties made in Portland were sold, in addition to 14 dozen of a light-weight wool tie secured from New York. More of the lighter variety could have been sold but the stock could not be replenished in time. These ties went out to almost every state in the union, as we sold most of them to exhibitors of livestock that had brought animals to the show. We also tried to get every sheepman to invest in a wool tie.

This year, through Mr. Walter Holt, secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, we had a large sign overhead stating that this was the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary booth and that saved answering many questions. He also brought us as a gift from the men's association, a beautiful wool shawl made by the Pendleton Woolen Mills. We gave a chance on this to everyone that spent a dollar with us and it made many sales. The last night of the show the lucky number 39, held by Mr. T. J. Eals of Longview, Washington, was drawn by Mrs. Leo Hahn.

Material for this department should be sent to the National Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, 1636 Princeton Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah

With all this fine cooperation on the part of the officials of the stock show and the Oregon Wool Growers, we were able to clear \$147.60 above all expenses. It will be due to this help that we will be able to go on with our state-wide lamb cooking contest among all girls in food classes in high schools. This contest was given \$100.00 by Safeways but we had to make at least that much more to carry it out.

The Oregon Auxiliary is very grateful to everyone that helped make our wool promotion a financial success, as now we are able to afford a lamb promotion contest.

Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, President
Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary

Umatilla County

THE Umatilla County, Oregon Auxiliary No. 4, began its activities this fall in an interesting manner. In Pendleton, August 19, the day of the annual Oregon Ram Sale, a luncheon was held in the Hotel Pendleton honoring our state president, Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, and other women from over the state.

During the week of the Pendleton Round-up, September 11-16, a window display of wool articles was featured. One fleece weighing 30¾ pounds was shown and drew much attention to the exhibit. This fleece was exhibited by the J. E. Smith Livestock Company.

The Annual Style Show was held in a local theatre October 5, and the local stores exhibited their new stock of wool garments for men, women, and children, on models who showed them off to good advantage. A musical program accompanied the show.

Mrs. W. R. Wyrick, Cor. Secretary.

Malheur County

DURING the past two or three months, the Malheur County Auxiliary has been holding regular monthly meetings and trying to accomplish something useful along the line of wool promotion. In keeping with this project, a booth was set up at the Malheur County Fair in August in which many woolen articles and woolen materials, some made by hand, were shown. Several blankets and robes were loaned the auxiliary by ladies from Greece. One interesting feature of the display was a demonstration of the method of spinning wool in Greece.

Mrs. Amil Claude was hostess for the August meeting.

Working with wool on various articles was the order of the day when the auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. Roy Trenkle for the September meeting. Election of officers was also held, as was the regular business meeting.

Mrs. Roy Smith, Cor. Secretary

WASHINGTON

Yakima

ENTERTAINING with a guest-day program, members of the Wool Growers Auxiliary were hostesses at the home of Mrs. Alec Dunnett for the October meeting.

Committee members in charge included Mrs. Will Roberts, Mrs. William Watt, Mrs. Stanley Coffin, Sr., and Mrs. Tom Dunnett. Edgar Reed was the principal speaker, talking on conservation. Mrs. Cora Foltz outlined current event topics.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Clyde Story, state president from Goldendale, and Mrs. Henry Anderson of Prosser, president of the Lower Valley Auxiliary.

Baker County Chapter No. 2

THE September meeting of the Baker Chapter was an interesting one. A lovely luncheon was served by the hostess, Mrs. Vernon Love, assisted by

Mrs. Harry Spence, after which the business of the day was taken up.

The wool ends that were ordered arrived and were displayed at the meeting. The members are going to make these wool pieces up into useful articles at the meetings. It was voted that the organization give a substantial prize for the best wool dress made by a high school girl during the term.

The October meeting was a social affair in the form of a Pot Luck dinner for members and their husbands at the home of Mrs. William Rhoner.

The resignation of our president, Mrs. Wm. Payton, was accepted.

Grace Spence, Cor. Secretary

UTAH

THE Ladies' Auxiliary of the Utah Wool Growers held its annual luncheon at the Ladies' Literary Club, October 21, with Mrs. Moroni Smith and Mrs. J. H. Manderfield in charge of the general arrangements.

The affair was a great success both socially and financially, over two hundred women being present to enjoy a delicious luncheon and an afternoon of bridge and music. Several worth-while house prizes were given to holders of lucky tickets. The prizes had been donated by various business houses in the city.

The auxiliary has a reputation of long standing for the very fine parties it gives and the one this year only added to this reputation. The many who took part arranging for the refreshments, tickets, tables, decorations, and those who furnished the music, are to be commended for their fine work.

Promotion Work

So far this fall, the Salt Lake Chapter has taken part in two phases of wool and lamb promotion. First, they maintained a booth at the State Fair which caused considerable favorable comment. Second, the radio programs which were stopped during the summer months were resumed with a "bang" when the first program was introduced Wednesday morning, November 1, over station KUTA.

In order to give our readers who are unable to hear these programs over the air an idea as to what we are striving for this year in this series, it might be interesting to give a brief summary of our first program.

The first part of the fifteen minutes allotted us was devoted to a timely discussion on wool fashions, ably given by Miss Leone Roselle from the ready-to-wear department of Auerbach's store, and Miss Tess Hall from the staff of the Tribune-Telegram.

A western song introduced the feature of the program—a dramatized true-life experience of two of Utah's earliest wool growers, Israel and David Bennion. This dramatization was expertly done by a group of young people and a member of the auxiliary under the direction of Miss Bessie Jones, speech instructor.

Each succeeding program will contain information on either wool or lamb and other dramatized experiences of pioneer sheepmen. The time, 9:45 A. M. every other Wednesday, KUTA.

Salt Lake City

THIS year the meetings of the Salt Lake Chapter are being held in the historic old Lion House. We find the home-like atmosphere of "Brigham Young's Office" very comfortable in which to come together to discuss our problems and enjoy whatever entertainment the program may afford. It is the plan of the members to meet for luncheon in the cafeteria of the Lion House preceding the meetings.

The September meeting featured a travelogue presented by Mrs. Vonda Kearns, who has been in the Hawaiian Islands for the past two years. Reports from the various committees and greetings from the new president, Mrs. T. Tracy Wright, musical selections by James McConkie, and current events, completed the program.

Mr. H. V. Pace of the Cudahy Packing Company was the main speaker at the October meeting, his subject being "Processing of Lamb." He gave us some interesting facts about lamb which were new to most of those present.

Mrs. O. R. Dibblee of the membership committee of the State Federation of Womens' Clubs gave a brief talk in connection with the chapter's joining the State Federation. Later on in the meeting quite a discussion on this question was had. It was finally voted to join the State Federation.

Mrs. Ernest Urien gave a short lesson on parliamentary law, particularly that part connected with presiding and officiating at small meetings.

Current events were given in a very interesting manner by Mrs. Arthur Adams.

Music for the afternoon was furnished by Mrs. Louise Decker.

Reports of various committees completed the program.

Mrs. David G. Smith, Secretary

Lamb Is Economical

ATTENTION of sheepmen, in fact of all those interested in increasing lamb consumption, is directed to an article in the Woman's Home Companion for November (page 72), entitled, "Lamb Is Economical."

Interesting consumers in the use of lamb cuts other than leg roasts and rib and loin chops has been an objective of special lamb promotion programs of growers' and feeders' organizations and of the regular lamb work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board for many years now. Mrs. Nell B. Nichols, field editor of the Companion's Home Service Center, comes to their aid in that direction in the article referred to. In sprightly language, she puts over the salient points of the argument for the greater use of lamb, and especially the forequarter cuts. She plays up the latter with two unusual recipes for cooking lamb shoulder: Lamb Shoulder in Parchment by George Mardikian, proprietor of Omar Khayyam's restaurant in San Francisco, and Desert Lamb Roast by Mrs. Lee G. Zinsmeister, hostess of the Circle Z Ranch, on the Arizona-Mexico border.

Thanks!

It is the month of Thanksgiving. "The harvest surely has been great."

Peace prevails within our boundaries—and God grant it may so continue!

We thank our customers for their patronage, and we will be equally thankful for its continuance.

You know us—and you know that our service is without superiority.

If a patron—come again; if not, try us out.

JOHN CLAY & COMPANY

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

At 11 Leading Markets

STOP AT MORRIS FEED YARDS

Tired and travel weary livestock do not sell to best advantage. Place your livestock in normal condition by using our facilities for feed and rest.

Best of feed and water with expert attendants night and day.

Ample facilities for long or short feed.

Livestock for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, or any destination beyond Kansas City may be billed to stop at Morris for feed and make the best of connections to destination.

CAPACITY:

50,000 Sheep With Up to Date
Shearing and Dipping Facilities.

160 cars cattle; good pens; good
grain bunks and hay racks.

Write or wire for complete information.

MORRIS FEED YARDS

Located on the Santa Fe 10 Miles West of Kansas City.

Operated by SETH N. PATTERSON and ARTHUR HILL
Office 970 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

NORTH SALT LAKE

Sheep capacity 30,000 head—
10,000 under cover in National
Ram Sale Barn.

Large roomy pens, running artesian water and choice alfalfa hay.

Competent day and night crews here to serve you.

EAST or WEST for best of service, **BILL TO FEED AT NORTH SALT LAKE**

SALT LAKE UNION STOCK YARDS

North Salt Lake

ENGRAVERS
DESIGNERS

SALT LAKE ENGRAVING CO.

158 REGENT ST.
PHONE WAS. 2475

Letterheads

For National Wool Growers Association Members

With the Official Association Emblem watermarked in the paper.

Write for Samples and Prices

PARAGON PRINTING COMPANY
122 W. 2nd South Salt Lake City, Utah

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 11)

Collbran (Mesa County)

We have had rains and feed on the fall range is about average (October 28), but on account of the general drought, winter feed on the public domain will only be about 50 per cent of normal and that on privately owned lands about 75 per cent.

Sheepmen are keeping from 10 to 20 per cent more ewe lambs for breeding than for several years past. Yearling ewes are being priced at \$7.50 to \$8 a head here now. No lambs are being contracted in this vicinity.

There haven't been any material reductions in the number of sheep grazed in the Taylor districts of this locality.

I think all the sheep outfits will show some profit this year; the per cent, of course, will vary.

Roe M. Lyons

NEW MEXICO

Some cool weather occurred early in the month, but thereafter it was abnormally mild and fine for outdoor work and for livestock. But rains were deficient everywhere, and range forage has been rather poor. As a result, while livestock are still in pretty good shape, they have a comparatively poor outlook for the winter. Most of the livestock migration has been completed, from summer to winter grazing regions.

Miami (Colfax County)

October has brought us no moisture. Winter range lands, largely owned by individuals, are dry in the mountains, but good to excellent on the plains. We have little public domain in this part of the state.

Early contracts for feeder lambs of all kinds were made at 8 cents; they are offering 7 cents now. Six dollars a head is the present price on yearling ewes.

The coyote trouble is not serious here and there is little interest in bounty laws.

I believe 1939 will record a profit for all the sheepmen of this district.

M: N. Mikesell

Ocate (Mora County)

It is much drier than usual (October 26). Feed will be short, as our summer rains were very spotty and stock ran on winter pastures all summer. We haven't any public domain here, all of the range lands being privately owned.

Despite the drought, more ewe lambs are being kept this year than last. At present, yearling ewes are quoted at \$6 a head and from 7½ to 8 cents is the range on feeder lambs of all classes.

For very few operators, if any, has 1939 been a profitable year. When the high wool prices came, practically 98 per cent of the clip was out of growers' hands, and they had no immediate benefit from the advance.

N. Weil

ARIZONA

Some local precipitation amounts during the first week were beneficial to range forage; but thereafter there was no rain, excepting a little during the closing week, which was unimportant. Temperatures were largely near the seasonal values, but were abnormally high during the second and third weeks in many sections. However, the range forage has been pretty good, and livestock have done well as a general rule.

WESTERN TEXAS

Generous showers occurred at the end of the first week in October, but thereafter there was no rain of importance, and the country has become quite dry. Temperatures over most of the area were well above normal, serving to accentuate the drought. As a result ranges have dried out materially, and are now in only poor or fair condition; and cattle are losing flesh due to subnormal grazing.

Rochelle (McCulloch County)

The weather has been unusually warm and dry. However, we have had some recent rain and conditions now (October 28) are about 70 per cent of normal, with prospects for winter feed poor.

From 7 to 7¼ cents has been paid for wether feeder lambs; 7½ cents for straight lots of fine-wooled ewe lambs and 7¼ to 7½ cents for mixed ewe and wether feeders. About the usual number of ewe lambs have been kept over by growers.

We have very little trouble with coyotes here, as the local organization has cleaned up this section pretty thoroughly.

For about 85 per cent of the sheepmen, 1939 has been a profitable year.

A. L. Neal

SOUTH DAKOTA

Newell (Butte County)

In northwestern South Dakota rains have been normal and there is plenty of hay and grazing (November 1),

while in the western and southwestern parts of the state, rainfall has been far below normal and there is very little grazing and no hay, except a very short crop grown under irrigation.

However, nearly all of the sheepmen, better than 90 per cent of them, have had a profitable year.

From 7½ to 8½ cents has been paid for lambs, the lower figure taking wether feeder lambs and the top, cross-bred ewe lambs (whitefaces); mixed ewes and wethers have sold at 8 cents.

**NOT A LAMB IN
THE BAND WITH
WEAK BONES!**

...enthusies Bob Kennicott,
Chehalis, Washing-
ton, one of many big
flock owners who are
profiting by feeding
SURESHEEP NIBS

I fed both ewes and lambs on
Sperry SURESHEEP NIBS this
year. I am pleased to relate that,
in my opinion, this feed has over-
come the mineral deficiency of
local grains and hay and that
this year I haven't a lamb in the
band with weak bones.

My ewes have more milk this
year than ever before and this
additional milk supplemented by
SURESHEEP NIBS fed in a creep
has put my lambs way ahead.

(signed) Bob Kennicott

Poor range conditions this year will
turn more wise sheepmen toward
SURESHEEP NIBS

WHY? Because

1 SURESHEEP NIBS is a BALANCED
MIXTURE of oil meals, grains, mill feeds
and Sperry minerals.

2 SURESHEEP NIBS REDUCES WASTE!
Suresheep Nibs won't roll, blow away
or dissolve in snow. Easily digested.

3 SURESHEEP NIBS is easy to handle.
Pours freely from its 100-lb. sack. Does
not "cake-up" when wet.

4 SURESHEEP NIBS is easy on sheep's
mouth. Rounded corners tend to prevent
injuries. Thick enough to be easily picked
up. 2 sizes—one for sheep, one for lambs.



FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE
YOUR NEAREST

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY
OFFICE

SAN FRANCISCO * LOS ANGELES * PORTLAND
TACOMA * SPOKANE * OGDEN
SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY (Trade Name) WESTERN DIVISION OF GENERAL MILLS, INC.

Please mention THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER when writing to advertisers.

Eight dollars a head is the prevailing price for yearling crossbred ewes; no fine-wools are moving.

There are very few coyotes here, as government trappers, with the sheepmen paying part of the expense, have caught most of them.

L. R. Chiesman

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CON-
GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND
MARCH 3, 1933

Of National Wool Grower, published
monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for Octo-
ber 1, 1939.

State of Utah
County of Salt Lake } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared F. R. Marshall, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and business manager of the National Wool Grower and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Wool Growers Association Co.; editor and business manager, F. R. Marshall, 509 McCornick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. That the owner is:

National Wool Growers Association, an unincorporated body, 509 McCornick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, (R. C. Rich, of Burley, Idaho, and F. R. Marshall, of Salt Lake City, Utah, president and secretary), and thirteen unincorporated state wool growers' associations.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in

any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. R. MARSHALL

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
29th day of September, 1939.

(Seal) J. M. CARLSON

(My commission expires Dec. 16, 1940.)

Index to Advertisers

COMMERCIAL

Camp Wagons and Tents	
Ahlender Manufacturing Co.	2
The Schaefer Tent and Awning Co.	3
Smith and Adams	2
Sidney Stevens Implement Co.	3

Eartags, Brands, Dips, Traps

American Turpentine and Tar Co.	30
O. M. Franklin Serum Co.	33
Intermountain Stamp Co.	30
Kleffman Lock Snare Co.	30
Parke, Davis and Co.	33
Salt Lake Stamp Co.	2

Feeds, Feed Yards, Commission Firms

John Clay and Co.	38
Globe Mills	2
Morris Feed Yards	38
Sperry Flour Co.	39
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.	31

Hides, Pelts

Idaho Falls Animal Products Co.	3
Idaho Hide and Tallow Co.	30

Hotels

Utah Hotel	33
------------	----

Miscellaneous

Association of American Railroads	3
Carroll Stationery Co.	33
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co.	31
Paragon Printing Co.	39
Salt Lake Engraving Co.	38
Safeway Stores, Inc.	1
Peter Spraynozzle	33

Ranches For Sale

Mrs. Fred M. Wilson	33
---------------------	----

Stock Yards

Chicago	Cover
Denver	Cover
Kansas City	2
Omaha	Cover
Salt Lake	38

WOOL

Houghton Wool Company	30
Idaho Falls Animal Products Co.	3
Idaho Hide and Tallow Co.	30
Pacific Wool Growers	30

SHEEP

Fred Chandler	33
Corriedale, Inc.	33

Breed Associations

American Corriedale	34
American and Delaine Merino	35
American Hampshire	35
American Rambouillet	35
American Shropshire	34
American Southdown	34
American Suffolk	34
National Corriedale	35
National Suffolk	34

The Story of Wool on The Air

DRAMATIZED stories of interesting historical and current events in the American wool industry are being broadcast from K.S.L. in Salt Lake City every Saturday at 6 P.M., the first of the series having been given on November 4.

The twelve quarter-hour electrical transcriptions used in these broadcasts are, we understand, available for use in other areas and can be secured by application to the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, D. C. The titles of the twelve programs are listed below:

1. FATHER LA FELT. The antiquity, uses, and present sources of wool with an interesting drama of the discovery of felt.

2. THE SHEEP, THE SHEPHERD AND THE DOG. Good human interest with a good dog story.

3. SHEEP COME TO AMERICA. Deals with the origin of fine wool. Two dramatic settings in Old Rome and one dealing with Coronado's conquest, introducing the first sheep into America.

4. JUAN ONATE. Elaborate dramatization of the entry of first settlers with sheep.

5. MARY HAD A "BUM" LAMB. Much about the life of the little lamb on the range.

6. OUT WHERE THE COYOTES HOWL. Setting in Northwest, dealing with a highly developed system of sheep production.

7. THE SHEPHERD'S PRAYER. A Basque shepherd's interpretation of the Shepherd's Psalm.

8. GEORGE WASHINGTON AND SHEEP. Practically all drama and dialogue treating development of sheep industry in Central and Eastern States.

9. SHEEP SHEARING.

10. WOOL MAKES THE GRADE. A wool clip is followed in dramatic fashion through a warehouse.

11. THE "STREET." Setting in Boston wool market.

12. FROM FLEECE TO FABRIC. Setting in woolen mill—sorting, dyeing, designing and testing of fabrics.